FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

ALADI Concludes Economic Talks With Andean Pact A 1
Bolivia, Ecuador on Andean Pact Meeting 24 August A 1

ARGENTINA

U.S. Ambassador to UN Jeane Kirkpatrick Visits B 1
Sinai Peace Force Discussed B 1
Leaves for Uruguay B 1
Army Chief Galtieri To Leave for U.S. Visit B 1
Graffigna Says Sinai Troops Under Discussion B 1
Ambassador Bravo Visits USSR Plane Crash Site B 2
[HERALD 4 Aug]
Other Parties React to Multiparty Group Meeting B 2
Others Want To Join B 2
Irigoyenists Agree With Group B 3
2 Parties Reject Group's Call B 3
Japanese Trade Minister Tanaka Assesses Visit B 4
Briefs: New Ambassadors to Europe; Other New Ambassadors; New Ambassador to USSR; Government Agrees to Ambassadors B 5

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Resigns; Junta Assumes Government C 1
Garcia Meza Resignation Speech C 1
Junta Decree C 2
Junta Commander Addresses Nation C 2
Activities Suspended C 4
Junta To Go to Santa Cruz C 4
Santa Cruz Rebels Reject Authority of Junta C 4
Conditions for Negotiations C 4
8th Army Division Communique C 4
Committee Rejects Junta C 5
Trinidad Air Base Joins C 6
Further Reports on Activities, Support Statements C 6
Miners Go on Strike C 6
Natusch on La Paz Operation C 6
Banzer Message C 7
Natusch, Anez Deny Leftist Ties C 7
Rebels Take Hydroelectric Plant C 8
La Paz Police Support Rebels C 8

MEXICO

Ministers Conclude Cancun Preparatory Meeting M 1
Government To Sell Oil to South Korea, Buy Ships M 1

PANAMA

Reportage on Omar Torrijos Funeral in Panama City N 1
Church Services N 1
Amador Cemetery Proceedings N 2
Gerardo Gonzalez Speech N 2
Colonel Florez Speech N 4
President Royo Speech N 5
Further Comments, Condolences on Torrijos' Death N 6
Royo Says 'No Collapse' N 6
Assembly Resolution [MATUTINO 3 Aug] N 6
Rodriguez Meets Leaders [Havana] N 8
Nicaraguan Junta's Condolences N 8
FDR's Ungo Sends Condolences [Radio Venceremos] N 9
Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi's Message N 9
Cuba's MPSP Sends Condolences [Havana] N 9
Government Rejects Foul Play in Torrijos' Death N 10
Details of Crash N 10
Pena Denies 'Plot' Statement N 10

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

French Foreign Minister Cheysson Arrives on Visit P 1
Cheysson on Economic Aid P 1
IMF Reportedly Asked To Close San Jose Office P 2

EL SALVADOR

Venceremos: If Vietnam Won, So Will El Salvador P 2
Enders Said To Be Proposing New Centrist Party [Radio Venceremos] P 3
FDR-FMLN Response To Enders [Radio Venceremos] P 3
Defense Minister Warns People To Be Vigilant P 6
Vigilance During Festival [EL DIARIO DE HOY 30 Jul] P 6
Reportage on Government, Guerrilla Clashes P 7
Death Squad Claims Killings [Radio Venceremos] P 7
Clashes at Guazapa [Radio Venceremos] P 7
Honduran Troops: U.S. Chemicals [Radio Venceremos] P 7
Rebels Seize Radio Lorenzana [Radio Venceremos] P 8
Feliciano Ama Front Reports [Radio Venceremos] P 8
Government Trying To Divide Private Sector [EL DIARIO DE HOY 31 Jul] P 9
Extreme Right Lobbys in Washington P 9
Conclusions of Symposium [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 30 Jul] P 10
Mexican Solidarity Forum on U.S. Caribbean Plans [Radio Venceremos] P 11
University Denies Jesuits Give Military Training [Radio Venceremos] P 12
LE MONDE Interviews FDR-FMLN Representative [29 Jul] P 12

GUATEMALA

Government Denies Soldiers Went Into Mexico P 13
ORPA, 31 January People's Front Report [Havana] P 13
Authorities Adopt Airport Security Measures P 13

HONDURAS

French Foreign Minister Arrives on State Visit P 14
Minister Rejects Charges of Refugee Mistreatment P 14

NICARAGUA

Peace Committee Visits USSR, Issues Communique P 15
Solidarity Campaigns Raise 100 Million Cordobas P 15
LA PRENSA 20 July Interview With Ambassador Cruz [23 Jul] P 15
Cruz on Relations With U.S. P 17
Foreign Ministry on Citizen Jailed in El Salvador P 19
Arce: Imperialists Promoting 'Brain Drain' P 19
Army Captures Three Honduran Cattle Rustlers P 19
UK House of Lords Member To Visit Nicaragua P 20
Superior Sees 'Slander Campaign' Against Jesuits P 20

ALADI CONCLUDES ECONOMIC TALKS WITH ANDEAN PACT

PY022052 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0059 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Montevideo, 24 Jul (TELAM)--The Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) today concluded a step in the negotiations between the Andean and non-Andean countries according to a report by the ALADI Secretariat this afternoon.

The ALADI-member countries today finalized the phase of negotiations on the trade concessions that could be made under the LAFTA system and granted some 5,800 bilateral preferences intended to favor interregional trade.

The committee of representatives today reached the latest bilateral agreements between the five countries that are simultaneously members of the Andean Group and ALADI--Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela--with each of the six non-Andean nations of ALADI--Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Chile, Mexico and Uruguay--within the process of renegotiating the so-called historic inheritance from LAFTA.

The resulting 29 partial agreements incorporated into the new ALADI system 5,800 customs rebates and substituted them in part for the outdated national lists and the limited lists and the limited concessions between the two groups of countries, in addition to containing tax reductions on new products.

The concessions included in these agreements between the Andean and non-Andean countries last until 31 December 1981.

The ALADI countries that are not part of the Andean subregional group will abide until that date by all customs duty reductions agreed upon among them in national and special lists.

BOLIVIA, ECUADOR ON ANDEAN PACT MEETING 24 AUGUST

PY040917 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2205 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] La Paz, 31 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--Ecuador's request for the postponement of the Andean Pact foreign ministers' meeting coincides with the recent announcement by Bolivia, the Foreign Ministry said today.

The official Foreign Ministry spokesman, Roberto Calzadilla, told this agency that [Bolivian] Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya recently said that if the technical aspects of the Andean Pact were not resolved it would be unnecessary to hold a foreign ministers' conference.

The Ecuadorean foreign minister, Alfonso Barrera, today asked for the indefinite postponement of that meeting, set for 24 August in Caracas.

According to reports coming from Quito, Barrera said that the request had been accepted by Venezuela and that the meeting would not be held on 24 August as had been expected.

The Ecuadorean request was justified by Barrera citing the lack of seriousness of the members of the Andean Group in fulfilling what had been agreed on about the necessity to activate the Andean Justice Tribunal so as to guarantee that aggressions will be eliminated.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO UN JEANE KIRKPATRICK VISITS

Sinai Peace Force Discussed

PY040440 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1252 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Aug (NA)--Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion today declared, after a working meeting with U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick, that the ambassador said that "the sending of troops to the Sinai is not a test [last word in English] to prove Argentine friendship" toward the United States.

Camlion made these declarations at San Martin Palace, after holding a long meeting with the visitor. Later he held a luncheon for the ambassador.

In the time between the meeting and the luncheon, Camilion explained that he had analyzed matters concerning bilateral relations as well as international matters that concern both countries with the ambassador.

The foreign minister added that among those matters discussed was the possibility of Argentine participation in the Sinai peacekeeping force.

Leaves for Uruguay

PY041630 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1400 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 4 Aug (TELAM)--The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, left a little after 1000 for Montevideo, concluding her 4-day visit to Argentina.

In the course of her stay in Buenos Aires the diplomat had interviews with president Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola, the army commander in chief; Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri; Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion; and other officials; and she gave a news conference.

She was seen off by the under secretary for foreign relations, Harry Schlaudeman, and other diplomatic officials.

ARMY CHIEF GALTIERI TO LEAVE FOR U.S. VISIT

PY051002 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1115 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 4 Aug (TELAM)--The commander in chief of the army, Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, will leave this afternoon at 1730 for the United States, where he will visit military units and will be present at military exercises at the invitation of the chief of the U.S. Army, Gen Edward Meyers.

Pentagon sources associated with Galtieri's trip said yesterday that the Argentine Army chief would attend the exercises of the Heliborn Infantry and work sessions on confrontation and doctrine in a visit which will begin tomorrow with his arrival in San Francisco and will last until Saturday 15 August, when he will go to Panama.

GRAFFIGNA SAYS SINAI TROOPS UNDER DISCUSSION

PY051033 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1725 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Aug (TELAM)--The commander in chief of the air force, Maj Gen Omar Domingo Graffigna, said in reference to the topic of the dispatch of Argentine troops to the Sinai that the military junta communique of last Thursday continues in effect, according to which that topic is being studied.

He added that it is not known yet when the junta will meet again, since General Galtieri today travels to the United States. To another question, he answered that the sale of cereals to non-Western countries does not make us dependent on them. He added "we have the right to sell our products to any nation and to do so at good prices.

"That also signifies progress, Argentine progress. What we cannot change," he added, "is our ideology, which is Western."

He made these statements today at the rural fair where the 95th National Livestock, Agriculture and Industry Exposition is being held; noting that it is always good to visit a show of this kind because it lets us see how the rural people try to improve themselves each year.

AMBASSADOR BRAVO VISITS USSR PLANE CRASH SITE

PY041800 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 4 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt] (NA)--Argentine ambassador to the Soviet Union, Leopoldo Bravo yesterday visited the site in Yerevan, USSR, where an Argentine cargo plane crashed on July 18 under still mysterious circumstances, but refused to divulge any new information.

"I cannot provide any information until I discuss the situation with the Argentine Foreign Ministry," Bravo told reporters in a telephone interview. Accompanying the ambassador to Yerevan were embassy air force attache, Commodore Luis Echegoyen and Argentine consul in Moscow, Silvia Mira.

Bravo refused to confirm whether or not the Canadair CL-44 plane, owned by the private firm "Transportes Aeros Rio-platense" had collided with a Soviet military airplane, as reported by TASS, the official Soviet news agency. "I suppose that San Martin Palace will release some information about all this," Bravo said.

OTHER PARTIES REACT TO MULTIPARTY GROUP MEETING

Others Want To Join

PY041006 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1115 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Aug (NA)--Various political groups have indicated their desire to be included in the Multiparty Group [Multipartidaria], a topic that will be examined next Monday and Tuesday by the representatives of the five participating parties, which are: the Peronists, Radicals, Developmentalists, Christian Democrats and the Intransigents.

"It does not seem very just nor very proper for the socialists not to have been present since the first meeting," the head of the Popular Socialist Party, Victor Garcia Costa, told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS.

He added that "participation is our due as a national party." He also said that "in our opinion, what is basic and important is to immediately open channels for the full exercise of popular sovereignty."

Another party which wants to be incorporated is the Popular Leftist Front. Its leader, Jorge Abelardo Ramos, considers that the Multiparty Group "still has not included in a vast front the parties, businessmen, workers and intellectuals, which the national crisis demands" and he indicated that "it is desirable that this happen soon."

Abelardo Ramos affirmed that "the militarymen must sharply turn around the current governmental crisis, and so a dialogue to put an end to the proscription of the people could be justified."

The president of the Popular Conservative Party, Vicente Solano Lima, felt that his party is "disposed to participate constructively despite the fact that we think that not all topics are in the statement."

As for the relationship with the government, he opined that "that depends on whether the government accepts the Multiparty Group," indicating that this "will contribute to the national unity and to the country's political and social reconstruction."

The president of the Unified Socialist Party, Simon Alberto Lazara, considers that the Multiparty Group "must be broad and without exclusions," in which case the Unified Socialists "are disposed to contribute to the collective efforts."

He feels that "this concerns the Multiparty Group taking a form to unite the forces of the Argentine civilian sector in order to guarantee the return to democracy."

Hector Polino, of the Socialist Confederation, affirmed that "the Multiparty Group, which at this moment is centered around five parties, ought to broaden itself together with the Argentine political forces, with no type of proscriptions."

As for the relationship with the government, he feels that this should be limited to making demands, such as the setting of the date for calling elections, the modification of the economic philosophy and the clarification of the question of the disappeared persons.

The Communist Party supports the Multiparty Group and, according to what Roberto Vallarino said, "we are disposed to participate and to have a constructive role."

Vallarino feels that the idea of a multiparty group signals what passes for "an agreement in the civilian sector to find a negotiation point with the armed forces as expressed in the government." He considers it "a suitable road for the institutionalization and democratization of the country."

These are some of the parties, predominantly situated on the leftist political fringe, that intend to incorporate themselves into the Multiparty Group.

However, the predominant criterion in the hearts of the five member parties seems definitively oriented toward adopting a broad attitude as concerns consultations which will be held with the rest of the political groups, but maintaining at five the number of parties with member status.

Irigoyenists Agree With Group

PY041044 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0345 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Jul (TELAM)--The National Irigoyenist Movement, which is led by Dr Alberto Emilio Asseff, has released a brief statement in which it expresses its agreement with the seven basic points enunciated by the parties which make up the Multiparty Group.

Nevertheless, the statement--signed by Asseff and Luis de Madrid, secretary general of the movement--emphasizes that national sovereignty is an item overlooked in the Multiparty Group's document and manifests its hope that political freedom will permit the necessary renewal of leaders which, lamentably, has not happened in recent years as the institutional life of a modern nation requires, due to the freezing of the mechanisms.

2 Parties Reject Group's Call

PY312135 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1215 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jul (NA)--The Popular Federalist Forces (FUFEPO) and the Popular Line Movement have issued a joint communique stating that they do not share or support the multiparty agreement.

"In addition to the points in common which have been established" at a meeting of the liaison commission of the two parties, "we have reached the final conclusion that the call made by the multiparty commission can be neither shared or supported," the communique stated.

The meeting was attended by Horacio Guzman, Ismael Amit, Celestino Gelsi, Francisco Gabrielli and Adm Carlos Alvarez--of FUFEPO; and Enrique Arballo, Guillermo Acuna Anzorena, Eduardo Galaretto and Tito Anchieri--of the Popular Line Movement.

JAPANESE TRADE MINISTER TANAKA ASSESSES VISIT

PY312029 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1840 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Jul (TELAM)--The Japanese minister of international trade and industry, Rokusuke Tanaka, today affirmed that Argentina is very important to Japan as a supplier of food.

The Japanese official explained that his country is only 40 percent self-sufficient in food production and that for this reason Argentina is a very important country to Japan.

He also considered other Argentine natural resources, such as iron ore and uranium ore, as being of interest to his country.

Concerning the objectives of his visit--which he began last night and will continue until 1900 tomorrow--he said that it is part of a series of visits for the purpose of strengthening ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and of finding new possibilities for concrete projects in technology and capital investment.

"Moreover," Tanaka said, "with respect to projects that have already been appropriately considered, such as SOMISA [Argentine Joint Iron and Steel Association], they are on the road to realization and are following the originally set timetables."

The Japanese minister made these statements at the end of a meeting this morning at 1000 with the minister of trade and maritime interests, Carlos Garcia Martinez, at his ministry.

Under Secretary for International Trade Negotiations Alfredo Esposito, Director of National Bilateral Trade Negotiations Miguel Almadavel, and Under Secretary for Maritime Interests Rear Adm Alberto Barbich participated in the meeting. On the Japanese side, in addition to Minister Tanaka, other members of his delegation participated, including Assistant Vice Minister of International Trade and Industry Shohei Kuruhara.

A government spokesman said unofficially that the officials of both countries analyzed a very broad range of questions related to bilateral trade and technological cooperation.

It is reportedly the intention of the Japanese minister to establish the bases which will permit the broadening of trade between the two countries which, as is known, shows an Argentine deficit.

Along these lines, news was leaked that the visitor has accepted the necessity to seek equilibrium in exchanges, for which purpose Japan would begin relevant courses of action which have certain possibilities of increasing trade in the next decade.

At 1030 the Japanese minister and his party had a meeting with the minister of industry and mining, Eduardo Oxenford; at 1130 they met with Economy and Finance Minister Lorenzo Sigaut; and at 1200 with Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion.

At 1530 Rokusuke Tanaka will have a meeting with the under secretary for bilateral trade negotiations, Alfredo Esposito.

Tomorrow at 1030, Tanaka will be received by President Roberto Eduardo Viola in the Olivos residence; at 1300 he will take part in a luncheon at the Argentine-Japanese Chamber of Commerce; and then at 1600 he will meet with the minister of public works and services, Diego Urricarriet. Finally, at 1900 he will depart [for Chile].

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS TO EUROPE--Buenos Aires, 20 Jul (TELAM)--The Portuguese Government has granted agreement to Carlos Enrique Gomez Centurion as Argentine ambassador to Portugal. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2150 GMT 20 Jul 81 PY] The Italian Government has granted agreement to Dr Leopoldo Bravo as our country's ambassador in Italy. Bravo is currently Argentine ambassador in the USSR. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 30 Jul 81 p 5 PY] Buenos Aires, 15 Jul (TELAM)--The Spanish Government has agreed to the appointment of Mr Enrique Florencio Lupiz as Argentine ambassador to that country. Lupiz is currently ambassador to Morocco. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2315 GMT 15 Jul 81 PY] Buenos Aires, 17 Jul (TELAM)--The French Government has agreed to the appointment of Dr Gerardo Jorge Schamis as Argentine ambassador to that country. He is a lawyer and an LLD. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1300 GMT 17 Jul 81 PY] Buenos Aires, 29 Jun (NA)--The Holy See has agreed to the designation of Jose Maria Alvarez de Toledo as the new Argentine ambassador to the Vatican, replacing Ruben Blanco. Alvarez de Toledo had been Argentine ambassador to Belgium and Luxembourg since 1979. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2205 GMT 29 Jun PY]

OTHER NEW AMBASSADORS--Buenos Aires, 17 Jul (TELAM)--The Press Secretariat of the Presidency has announced that decrees have been issued tonight designating new ambassadors to the United States, Brazil and the Swiss Confederation. By Decree No 679 Esteban Arpad Takacs has been named Argentine ambassador to the United States; Hugo Caminos has been named Argentine ambassador to Brazil in Decree No 681; and Juan Carlos Enrique Katzenstein has been named as Argentine ambassador to Switzerland in Decree No 680. [Text] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0005 GMT 18 Jul 81 PY] Buenos Aires, 26 Jun (NA)--The Australian Government has granted agreement to Maj Gen (ret) Jesus Orlando Capellina as Argentine ambassador to that country. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2325 GMT 26 Jun 81 PY] Buenos Aires, 25 Jun (NA)--Maj Gen (ret) Roberto Temporini has been designated Argentine ambassador to Israel, replacing Horacio Casal, who becomes Argentine ambassador to Belgium. Israel has already granted agreement to Temporini, who is a former chief of the air force general staff. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1300 GMT 25 Jul 81 PY]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO USSR--Buenos Aires, 14 Jul (NA)--The Soviet Government has granted agreement to Ernesto Luis Enrique de la Guardia as Argentine ambassador to that country, it was officially reported here today. Ambassador De la Guardia is a lawyer specializing in the Law of the Sea; he began his diplomatic career in 1954, serving since then in Argentine embassies in Czechoslovakia, Greece, Great Britain and Turkey. He has also carried out important missions as Argentine representative to various UN conferences. [Text] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2119 GMT 14 Jul 81 PY]

GOVERNMENT AGREES TO AMBASSADORS--Buenos Aires, 26 Jun (NA)--The Argentine Government has granted agreement to Mohamed Boucetta Bou as Moroccan ambassador to Argentina. He will reopen Morocco's Embassy after a 2-year closure. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2331 GMT 26 Jun 81 PY] Buenos Aires, 6 Jul (TELAM)--The Argentine Government has agreed to the designation of Dimitri Manolatos as Greek ambassador to Argentina. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0125 GMT 7 Jul 81 PY]

GARCIA MEZA RESIGNS; JUNTA ASSUMES GOVERNMENT

Garcia Meza Resignation Speech

PY050138 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0043 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Speech delivered by Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza from Government Palace in La Paz--live]

[Text] Brother Bolivians: It is with a heavy heart that I am addressing you today in view of the events that took place yesterday and today.

When I was informed of the events that took place in Santa Cruz I felt a deep sadness as I learned that another revolt was taking place in our fatherland. But when it became clear that everything was subordinated to the objectives of two or three former ambitious generals, who had failed both politically and professionally and who are linked to the international and internal extreme left, my sadness turned into shame. Shame, yes, shame for Bolivia, shame for the institution.

Today, because of the action of those bad Bolivians, our fatherland is again viewed as a laughing stock by all nations. At this time, everyone knows that another coup attempt has taken place in Bolivia and that a group of adventurers has attempted to seize power. Everyone knows that two new saviours of the fatherland have emerged and that a third one is secretly acting in the dark. The noble people of Santa Cruz have been the indifferent witnesses to this tragicomedy.

Reason again prevailed early this afternoon when I imparted orders to the effect of holding a dialogue, which they refused to accept. The subversives had to harangue a semiempty plaza all by themselves, being cheered only by individuals who only seek to gain positions for their personal advantage.

The pretexts wielded by the rebels are ridiculous. They began with and concluded with the obsolete issue of the drug traffic. While extremists from around the world had brought charges against us, the entire world knows that if any government has responsibly and courageously met the overwhelming challenge of confronting the international Mafia organizations, that was our government.

And I want to ask now whether those rich organizations could not have financed this uprising because otherwise it is difficult to explain the large resources which they relied on.

They also speak of dignity and patriotism. How dare they wield this argument, they who at the appropriate time were not loyal to their institution and to their fatherland? How dare they avail themselves of those values, they who with their immature actions have placed Bolivia's name in everyone's mouth.

But the armed forces, especially their captain general, are above slander and vilification. This is why as I am addressing you as the president of all honest, dignified Bolivians I want to appeal to the people to remain calm in the face of provocation and incitement to adventure.

The Bolivian people are tired of nonsense. I said it before and I repeat it now: The dignity of our fatherland does not tolerate that the fate of our government be decided from abroad and, if to prevent that, my sacrifice is necessary I am willing to make a sacrifice.

Bolivian brothers, we have come to a decisive moment in our history. Whatever we do today, our children continuing to be Bolivian citizens depends on our courage and decision. Let no one be deceived when I say that we are on the brink of a serious collapse. Now more than ever Bolivia needs a leader. General Garcia Meza is not a coward and everybody knows that, but above my personal pride and ego stands the fatherland. For that reason I have decided to turn over the presidency to the junta of commanders.

I make the junta the depository of a process of national reconconstruction and they will be responsible for fulfilling the objectives we set out to accomplish a year ago. I leave the Presidency, but everybody must know that I will stay alert to zealously watch over this process in which I participate and of which I was the first leader. Let no one see in my attitude anything else but a personal renunciation for the good of Bolivia. And let the adventurers inside and outside the country know that, even though General Garcia Meza departs, the Presidency will be occupied by a worthy leader who will confront them with the same courage and decision.

Bolivian brothers, the members of the junta of commanders have committed themselves before the armed forces to continue and carry further the process of national reconstruction. Each commander and officer is therefore a zealous guardian on whose side I will be any time I am needed. To my armed forces I tell them that if I have given half of my life to their service, I will give the rest of the life I may have to see them united and powerful. It is likely that the fatherland will still demand more sacrifice from me and I am ready for it. And should I fall in that endeavor I will fall with my head high and the satisfaction of having fulfilled my duty. Thank you very much. [applause]

Junta Decree

PY050212 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0050 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Decree whereby junta of commanders assumes national government]

[Text] Whereas the national reconstruction process by determination of the nation's armed forces must continue until it fulfills the goals it set forth on 17 July 1980; whereas Gen Luis Garcia Meza Tejada has resigned from the Presidency of the republic, the junta of commanders of the armed forces decrees:

Only article. The junta of commanders jointly assumes the government of the nation with the authority granted by the government statute of 17 July 1981.

In the Government Palace in the city of La Paz on 4 August 1981.

[Signed] Air Force Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, commanding general of the air force; Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, commanding general of the army; and Rear Adm Oscar Pammo Rodriguez, commanding general of the naval force

Junta Commander Addresses Nation

PY050247 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0053 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Speech by Lt Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira on behalf of the junta of commanders, given at La Paz Government Palace--live]

[Text] Your excellency, Gen Luis Garcia Meza Tejada; your excellencies, members of the junta of commanders; messrs ministers; chiefs of staff of the three forces; commander of the national police; generals and officers of the armed forces of the nation; officers of the Bolivian police; ladies and gentlemen, people of Bolivia.

On 17 July 1980 the armed forces accepted the responsibility of assuming the government of the nation in view of the anarchy and extremism that were rampant, endangering national unity and the integrity of the fatherland. The repeated attempts of democratization had completely failed because of the fraud, deception and frustration which were inherited from the past and which had the purpose of introducing foreign ideologies, incompatible with the feelings of the Bolivians whose education is essentially Christian, humanistic and nationalist.

During a year of government by the armed forces, in the difficult process of rebuilding the country there have been several periods of deep crisis which are essentially situations originating from the heritage of our near past, from lack of understanding and from our intention of restoring order and discipline which are indispensable for progress.

The strength of the armed forces and the vitality of the people have overcome all emergencies.

It is important to recognize that Gen Luis Garcia Meza Tejada has carried out constant and unselfish work in the past year at the service of the fatherland, as a worthy Bolivian soldier. The true scope of his task will be recognized by history. His decision to resign from the presidency confirms the high virtues of a worthy officer which are typical of him. On behalf of the armed forces of the nation the junta of commanders expresses its recognition of his noble act.

When the armed forces made the decision to conduct the leadership of the country they gave themselves the statute under whose framework the junta of commanders, presided over by Gen Luis Garcia Meza Tejada, was entrusted with the execution of tasks of the highest priority in the various sectors of national administration with particular emphasis on the economic aspect, since the situation of deficits was alarming and is now the main concern of the junta of commanders. The urgent need of adopting an economic pattern permitting us to face the effects of global crisis was pointed out. The opinions of free exchange statesmen cannot be applied to a transitory process whose objective is to be found in the consolidation of a new type of democracy in politics. Its objective is also to be found in raising the standard of living of all sectors of the Bolivian population in the economic field by means of a combined system which will respect the interests of the public sector in certain given areas and those of the private sector which has full guarantees for increasing its investments within a common pattern of social order. This takes into account that the foremost political motivation of the armed forces consists of a better life for all Bolivians.

When the junta of commanders jointly assumes the government of the nation today it will continue to develop the great lines of the national reconstruction process which was initiated on 17 July 1980. Its bases and objectives are known to the nation and can be summarized in the strengthening of national sovereignty and the self-determination of the Bolivian state; the organization of a just, worthy and democratic society; the speeding up of economic development in order to satisfy the needs and aspirations of the people, while insisting on a sovereign access to the Pacific Ocean.

In accordance with this, during this new period the junta of commanders, watching over the tranquillity of the country, orders the Santa Cruz garrison to immediately withdraw to its barracks, obeying instructions from its natural commanders.

We state that the junta of commanders will only act in accordance with the supreme interests of the nation. This means to act with calmness and firmness. The curfew will be maintained as long as it is strictly necessary. We ask for understanding from the citizens to cooperate with us under these difficult circumstances by accepting the need for order, discipline and creative work as the only means of overcoming the difficult situation we are experiencing. Only in this way will we achieve the conditions that are necessary for the prosperity all we Bolivians are longing for. The people whose calmness shows their political and civic maturity and our fellow soldiers in the armed forces may rest completely assured that the junta of commanders will employ all its efforts, dedication and even sacrifice, if necessary, in order to reach the great objectives of the program of the national reconstruction government. The junta of commanders, continuing the armed forces government process, confirms its democratic calling, its respect for human dignity, its vocation for freedom, its respect for international commitments contracted by the country and its obedience of the legal order in force.

In addition to cooperation from our people we pray to God as good Christians to enlighten our acts. Thank you. [applause]

Activities Suspended

PY051225 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Communique of the Ministry of Labor and Labor Development:

This ministry reports that by order of the honorable junta of commanders, all public and private activities have been suspended today, 5 August, with full pay for all workers. However, all public services such as hospitals, markets, service stations, water supply, transportation and others will operate.

Junta To Go to Santa Cruz

PY050215 Paris AFP in Spanish 0145 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 4 Aug (AFP)--Immediately upon assuming the leadership of the nation, the members of the junta of commanders--Generals Waldo Bernal Pereira and Celso Torrelio Villa and Rear Adm Oscar Pammo Rodriguez--decided to travel to Santa Cruz to solve the political crisis the country has been experiencing as a result of the insurrection led by Generals Alberto Natusch Busch and Lucio Anez Rivero.

It is still not known what attitude the rebels will adopt in the face of Garcia Meza's resignation, despite the fact that their main demand was that the government be turned over to the junta of commanders.

SANTA CRUZ REBELS REJECT AUTHORITY OF JUNTA

Conditions for Negotiations

PY050225 Paris AFP in Spanish 0157 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 4 Aug (AFP)--Gen Lucio Anez Rivero, one of the leaders of the Santa Cruz uprising, has announced that he will demand the dissolution of all paramilitary organizations as a prerequisite to reach an agreement with the junta of commanders which has just assumed the government in Bolivia.

Interviewed over the phone in Santa Cruz by AFP, Anez indicated that the reinstatement of all the military officers discharged from the army during the five uprisings against the outgoing president will be another condition to be brought up in the negotiations to be held in a few more hours.

He also said that Gen Luis Garcia Meza did not maintain the necessary composure in his resignation speech and launched coarse attacks against his political adversaries.

At the end of the interview, General Anez said that the U.S. recognition of the new Bolivian Government will depend on the attitude to be assumed by the members of the new government both in questions of foreign and domestic policy.

8th Army Division Communique

PY051154 Santa Cruz Cadena de Reordenamiento Institucional in Spanish 1101 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Very well, our listeners in Santa Cruz and in the country, we are now going to hear the official communiques directly from the headquarters of the 8th Army Division. Our colleague is already on the telephone to inform us about these official communiques, over to you colleague, go ahead colleague:

[Begin telephone relay] Thank you very much. Good morning to you, all of our listeners. (Luis Curro Portendor) is talking to you, the person who is officially in charge of the Cadena de la Dignificacion Nacional.

We wish to tell you that much to our regret we are going to continue, we are going to continue to reach your homes through this network, because we still have the objective of definitely consolidating the movement that began the day before yesterday (?pressuring), in the first place, for the resignation of Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

Nevertheless, the general clamor of the public exists demanding the resignation of the three members of the armed forces junta. Therefore, we will continue in such a way so that all the (?measures) that have been established in order to conclude with a process that will allow the lifting of internal and international blockades may be implemented and thus achieve a happy end.

Moreover, we wish to inform you that the revolutionary command is continuing with its activities, it is functioning, and it is analyzing the action that will in the end benefit this country.

We, during the course of the day, once we are in a position to address you, will inform you of all the official communiques. This is a serious [word indistinct], because it responds to a good purpose.

Thank you very much and we will be with you at any moment. [end relay]

Well friends, you have heard the official word of our colleague (Luis Curro Portendor) with the communique which has been broadcast to the country. At any moment we will have more official news from the 8th Army Division, based in our capital, Santa Cruz.

Meanwhile we are firmly standing here to say no to despotism and yes to the new image of Bolivia because [word indistinct] Natusch and Anez prefer it that way.

Bolivia will be great because the men and women of every social level are today grateful to the movement of vindication and because with the resignation of Gen Luis Garcia Meza all Bolivians are enjoying social peace and [words indistinct] greater work sources.

Bolivia has demonstrated that [words indistinct] solidarity.

Meanwhile, we want the immediate resignation of the three members of Garcia Meza's junta of commanders. This is a joint mission with all the radio stations that are supporting this broadcast at the time of national reality.

Three cheers for Natusch and Anez.

Committee Rejects Junta

PY050411 Santa Cruz Cadena de Reordenamiento Institucional in Spanish 0340 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Communique issued by nationalist civic-military-student committee in Santa Cruz]

[Text] In view of Gen Luis Garcia Meza's resignation from the Presidency of the nation we, in exercising our rights, request that the government of the nation be assumed by the leaders of the revolution Gen Alberto Natusch Busch and Gen Lucio Anez Rivero who proved to be the best representatives of our nationhood by saving Bolivia from chaos and anarchy.

We have given these two leaders our moral and material support and will not cease in our efforts until the culmination of their process. We do not recognize the authority of the junta of commanders over this process.

Santa Cruz, 4 August 1981

[Signed] Miguel Molinas, Marco Antonio Miguel, secretaries of the nationalist civic-military-student committee of Santa Cruz

Trinidad Air Base Joins

PY050423 Santa Cruz Cadena de Reordenamiento Institucional in Spanish 0345 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The following important communique has reached us from the air force unit in Trinidad:

In view of the serious political situation facing the country Trinidad Air Base declares to the public of Beni Department and all Bolivia that it supports Santa Cruz and joins that city, asking for the resignation of General Garcia Meza and the junta of commanders who govern the country. Trinidad Air Base, mindful of the unity of the Bolivian people and in the assurance of the prompt and legitimate moral recovery of all the country, publicly announces its position of support for the process initiated by Generals Alberto Natusch Busch and Lucio Anez Rivero. The irrespondible and stubborn stance of the present government, while trying to maintain itself in power, is leading the armed forces and all the people toward a confrontation which may be painful.

In view of this serious danger, the air force declares its unyielding decision to request the resignation of the present president and the junta of commanders as the only road that can be followed in search for unity among the Bolivians, which is the responsibility of the armed forces for national peace and tranquillity.

[Signed] Lt Col (Sixto Ramirez), commander of mixed air group No 52, Trinidad, Bolivia

FURTHER REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES, SUPPORT STATEMENTS

Miners Go on Strike

PY042100 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1954 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 4 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--Mine workers, who are the most combative civilian sector in Bolivia, went on an indefinite strike today, supposedly to support the rebel military movement which demands the resignation of President Gen Luis Garcia Meza, diplomatic sources reported.

The same sources added that the strike was initiated by miners at the tin mines of Catavi, Siglo XX and Huanuni.

This seems to be the first response to the call for a general strike made yesterday by the outlawed Bolivian Workers Central [COB] which is functioning underground.

Natusch on La Paz Operation

PY042200 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2103 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Santa Cruz, 4 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--Gen Alberto Natusch Busch, one of the leaders of the military rebellion in this city, announced today that a commando operation has set free three officers who had been under arrest in the government palace where Gen Garcia Meza has his office.

Natusch Busch gave a news conference today at the headquarters of the 8th Army Division in the presence of the commanders of the main units which have joined his movement during the last 24 hours.

He reported that a commando operation inside the government palace in La Paz succeeded in setting free Majors Eduardo Galindo, Fernando Galindo and Fernando Ortiz who had been arrested by security organs last week as they entered the country surreptitiously after having been in exile in Ecuador since 28 May.

Natusch Busch added that the revolutionary command has appointed Col Jose Montero Sanchez as interventor of the government of Santa Cruz Department, adding that other authorities have been appointed in this city. He gave no names however.

Natusch announced that the 6th Division, stationed in the city of Trinidad, Beni Department, had also joined the insurrection in recent hours and that troops continued to concentrate in this capital.

He confirmed that the entire naval force has decided to join the movement and that the troops under his command--he did not give figures--had sufficient supplies to resist for 10 days.

He noted that the pumping of petroleum to the rest of the country had been suspended and that export of gas to Argentina is normal.

Natusch said: The only thing General Garcia Meza can do now is to resign. Natusch conveyed confidence in the strength and popular support he has gained throughout the country.

Military sources confirmed that a squadron of war planes had overflown Cochabamba this morning on a reconnaissance mission.

Banzer Message

PY050126 Santa Cruz Cadena de Reordenamiento Institucional in Spanish 0012 GMT 5 Aug 81

[5 August message of former President Hugo Banzer; time and place not specified--recorded]

[Text] Bolivians, Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez is speaking and addressing you to clearly explain his thinking to you in this hour of trial for the nation. Once more I am addressing the Bolivian people to tell them that any strong measure to restore Bolivia's discredited image, to seek the return to the rule of law, to restore respect for [word indistinct] labor rights, to ensure social peace, to defend the unity and the economy of the workers, miners and workers deserves the most decisive and full support.

As an imperative duty I am on the side of the soldiers, men and women of our fatherland, who want to restore the dignity of the nation and to return to the functioning of the institutions, to fight against all forms of immorality. Those who put the country in the international dock, those who gave an example of dishonesty and are destroying the nation's unity deserve total and strong repudiation. It is necessary that the armed forces and the people remain alert concerning the support and attitudes of some sectors and persons who are ideologically opposed to the armed forces. Their tactic of confusing the country as a way to capitalize on [word indistinct] situation is well known. We the nationalists believe in the dignity of the individual and in social peace, and we will continue fighting for those ideals. Our temporary absence is contrary to our best desire of cooperating with good Bolivians. Nationalism still has some determined soldiers who are ready to defend the country from any threat. Thanks.

Natusch, Anez Deny Leftist Ties

PY050216 Paris AFP in Spanish 2338 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 4 Aug (AFP)--Generals Alberto Natusch and Lucio Anez, the leaders of the Santa Cruz subversive movement, have expressedly denied having any contacts with the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) of Hernan Siles Zuazo, or with the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) of Jaimze Paz Zamora, rebel sources reported in Santa Cruz.

The sources reported, however, that Natusch and Anez had held a cordial meeting with representatives of former President Hugo Banzer Suarez's Nationalist Democratic Action; of Victor Paz Estenssoro's Nationalist Revolutionary Movement; of Carlos Valverde Barbery's Bolivian Socialist Falange; and of Guillermo Bredregal Gutierrez's Unified Nationalist Revolutionary Movement.

It has been indicated in political circles that the above forces would take part in the government of Natusch and Anez, if the revolutionary movement succeeds.

Rebels Take Hydroelectric Plant

PY041751 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1731 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Cochabamba, 4 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--Military sources have reported that rebel military forces that support Generals Alberto Natusch and Lucio Anez took over the Corani Hydroelectric Plant this morning. The plant is located to the north of this city.

The Special Operations Commando (COES), a batallion of the naval force, last night blockaded the highway that links this city with the subtropical region of Chapare and early this morning it took over the plant, which feeds drinking water and electricity to the city, with the objective of pressuring other cities to come out in support of the Santa Cruz uprising, according to the source.

The regiments, which up to the present time have remained neutral regarding the rebel movement, are stationed in Cochabamba.

A warplane of the Bolivian Air Force from Santa Cruz overflew Cochabamba today and the source presumes that it was a flight to intimidate the units that are stationed in this city into coming out in favor of the rebels.

La Paz Police Support Rebels

PY050710 Santa Cruz Cadena de Reordenamiento Institucional in Spanish 0535 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] As we are moving closer to consolidating this process of national recovery, we have just received a message of support from the city of La Paz by the Bolivian police. The message states: In the face of the unusual support for Garciz Meza conveyed by the commander of the Bolivian police, we officers of the La Paz police garrisons categorically deny this support, which was expressed by the commander without consulting anyone and therefore reflecting only his personal views. These reports are designed to deceive the commanding officers of our institution.

Under the circumstances we cannot remain indifferent in the face of the courageous, decided attitude adopted by Generals Alberto Natusch Busch and Lucio Anez Rivero who, in their quest for unity and dignity, are confronted with the corrupt clique which clings to the government.

We officers, corporals and guards of the Bolivian police are aware of the historic time the country is going through and question the authority of Gen Roberto Quintero who has arrogated for himself a representation which he does not have. Therefore, we reiterate that we are in a state of alert to march together with our comrades of the armed forces.

The message is signed by representatives of the general command of the Bolivian police; of the Bolivian higher police school; of the national training school; of the national directorate of the national guard; of the traffic department; of police precincts Nos 1, 2, 3 and 4; operation units; fire department; radio patrols; and special security group. The message was issued in La Paz on August.

MINISTERS CONCLUDE CANCUN PREPARATORY MEETING

FL032149 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0005 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Cancun, Quintana Roo, 2 Aug (NOTIMEX)--The preparatory ministerial meeting for the North-South summit conference concluded its working sessions today after holding deliberations for 2 days amidst optimistic predictions on the future of negotiations between developed and developing countries. The main objective of next October's summit will be to facilitate the reopening of global talks and give a positive political impetus to the efforts of international cooperation, according to a joint communique issued at the end of this preparatory meeting at the level of foreign ministers.

The text of the document indicates that the 22 ministers who met here had accepted that the chiefs of state will work in an open framework in order to be able to take up important problems through an exchange of views of a general nature. The communique was made public during a news conference held by the foreign ministers of Mexico, Jorge Castaneda, and Austria, Willibald Pahr, who were assigned the mission of making preparations for the summit of chiefs of state next autumn.

The document specifies that the Cancun meeting will in no way constitute a substitute of the round of global negotiations, which should be held within the framework of the United Nations. The Cancun meeting will be called "International Meeting on Cooperation and Development" and will be held on 22 and 23 October of this year, under the joint chairmanship of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

The document adds that the meeting will be political and will develop in an open atmosphere, lacking all formalities. The document indicates that the chiefs of state, however, will not take up concrete negotiations but will exchange points of view on international cooperation and development. Likewise, the foreign ministers agreed, according to the text, that the points to be discussed are: the future of international cooperation with a view to reactivation of the world economy in the areas of foodstuffs security and agricultural development, raw materials, industries, commerce, energy and monetary and financial problems.

FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed satisfaction over the conference's results and said the ministerial meeting was a valuable event, which cannot always be said of other conferences. For his part, Canadian Foreign Minister Mark MacGuigan expressed surprise for the rapidity with which the ministers had reached agreement in all issues they had discussed.

Reliable sources of the organizers of the international summit have stated that UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim will be the only special guest of the meeting. The decision to invite Waldheim was adopted yesterday by consensus of the foreign ministers of the 22 nations particpating in the deliberations.

GOVERNMENT TO SELL OIL TO SOUTH KOREA, BUY SHIPS

FL032208 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1931 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Aug (NOTIMEX)--Even though South Korea has sufficient quantities of oil, that country will buy 20,000 barrels daily from Mexico, Tae Sup-lee, a member of the Justice Democratic Party [as heard], has announced. The Korean representative stated that the purpose of the purchase agreement signed with Pemex is to strengthen trade relations between the two countries and, in addition, to stimulate the Mexicans' interest in buying Korean products.

Lee said that currently Korea is selling ships and electronic equipment to Mexico, while they buy agricultural machinery and fishing products, among other things.

REPORTAGE ON OMAR TORRIJOS FUNERAL IN PANAMA CITY

Church Services

PA042105 [Editorial Report] Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish at 1228 GMT on 4 August is intercepted in progress broadcasting proceedings leading up to the funeral of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, killed in a plane crash on 31 July. Relay positions from various points in the city report on the proceedings and interview people in the streets.

At 1330 GMT Televisora Nacional, Circuito RPC Television and Television Educativa begin broadcasting in network from the Presidency of the Republic to cover the arrival of representatives to the funeral. Occasionally, Televisora Nacional and Circuito RPC Television break away to show coverage filmed earlier.

At 1404 GMT a National Guard helicopter lands near the Presidency with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio. Other foreign dignitaries present at the Presidency are former Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez; Ecuadorean Vice President Leon Roldos; and Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of Spanish Socialist Workers Party.

At 1417 GMT Carazo, former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and Adolfo Suarez are seen walking out of the Presidency, walking toward the cathedral several hundred meters away. At 1431 GMT President Royo and his retinue leave the Presidential Palace for the cathedral.

At 1437 GMT the television network begins broadcasting from the cathedral. The announcer recalls that "the Nicaraguan delegation headed by Sergio Ramirez Mercado arrived yesterday together with Commanders Tomas Borge and Humberto Ortega Saavedra." Announcer says that "the third-highest-ranking representation is from Cuba, headed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers." At 1449 GMT Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish is observed forming part of the network for the proceedings inside the cathedral. Domestic Service leaves the network when the coffin bearing Torrijos is carried out of the church.

At 1515 GMT Panamanian Archbishop Marcos Gregorio McGrath delivers his homily and says Brig Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera left "a great sensitive vacuum. We don't know how it will be filled." McGrath adds that "the purpose of our presence here is not to discuss his policy or to plan our future but to bid him farewell." McGrath then adds: "How will the vacuum which he left be filled? Everyone, each group will have its interests, ideas and plans on how to fill it; and this is natural. However, above all stands the common welfare, the good of everyone; which in practice means and requires special concern for those who can do the least in their own interests and defense, for the poor of our Panama. Let us work and struggle for justice, but with compassion by everyone--rulers, private citizens, businessmen and workingmen, young and old--in favor of the poor. Let us make and create more conscience in this respect, as he so much wanted to do; and let us search for paths for liberation and development for all--but for them, the poor, first.

"This is being compassionate, as our heavenly father is compassionate; and let each group know how to struggle for its interests, yet all together for the common welfare. This is justice and compassion. Let us know how to avoid revenge and to forgive each other, as God forgives each one of us."

At 1557 GMT the Mass ends and the procession to the cemetery begins. The casket is placed on a fire engine, which is traditional for high-ranking dignitaries, and the procession leaves the church.

During the procession, Panama City Circuito RPC Television and Televisora Nacional carry brief interviews with various officials.

Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo, speaking to Televisora Nacional, says: "Omar helped us in difficult moments, and we have come to cry with the Panamanian people over his unexpected departure and to tell them that we are sure the institutions he built will flourish."

Others interviewed include the prime minister of Grenada; Honduran Government Secretary Oscar Mejia Arellano; the secretary of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, who describes Torrijos' death as an irreparable loss; and Carlos Alzamora of the Latin American Economic System.

At 1657 GMT Televisora Nacional reports the arrival of the U.S. delegation the night of 3 August at Tocumen Airport and brief statements by General Jones. Circuito RPC Television carries an interview with former Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez who states: "I am sure that the institutions of Panama are functioning normally and efficiently, and evidently this is the way it will continue to be in the future."

Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish at 1700 GMT announces that it is in network with Central American radio stations HRN of Honduras; La Voz de Nicaragua and La Voz del Pueblo of Nicaragua; Cadena Todelar of Colombia; Radio Nacional of Ecuador; Panama City ABC Radio; Radio Mia, and its repeater station in David, Chiriqui; together with other stations in Bocas del Toro, Chitre, Los Santos, and Aguadulce.

At 1721 GMT Circuito RPC Television and Televisora Nacional move coverage to Amador Cemetery and coverage of the procession continues until its arrival at the cemetery at 1850 GMT.

Amador Cemetery Proceedings

PA041958 [Editorial Report] Panama domestic radio and television stations at 1900 GMT on 4 August begin live coverage from Amador Cemetery in Panama City of the funeral for Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard killed in an aircraft accident on 31 July.

The funeral proceedings are first addressed by Gerardo Gonzalez, secretary general of the government's Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD]. Gonzalez is followed at 1912 GMT by newly appointed National Guard Commander General Florencio Florez, who promises to lead the service with honor and dignity. President Aristides Royo speaks at 1916 GMT. Coverage of the event ends at 1943 GMT.

Gerardo Gonzalez Speech

PA050301 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Speech by Gerardo Gonzalez, secretary general of the Democratic Revolutionary Party, at the Manuel Amador Guerrero Cemetery in Panama City during funeral of Gen Omar Torrijos--live]

[Text] Mr President of the Republic Aristides Royo, President of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives Luis de Leon Arias, Commander in Chief of the National Guard Col Florencio Florez, fellow members of the Panamanian revolutionary process, fellow party members, countrymen:

Ten years ago in Veraguas, when the revolutionary government headed by Gen Omar Torrijos started the national reconstruction process, the first stone was laid of what today is La Victoria Sugar Mill. That day was the anniversary of Simon Bolivar's birth. General Torrijos delivered an unforgettable speech in which he mentioned the risks of being a revolutionary leader serving his people.

One sentence from that speech has become the watchword of this sad moment. The general said: "If I fall, kiss the flag and continue."

That banner has not fallen. Thousands upon thousands of Panamanians are today hoisting it to greater heights. Torrijos gave his life for that banner, and Panama is today stronger than ever. We are here today to bid farewell to the greatest Panamanian revolutionary. His work and his teachings, however, will never perish because these thousands of Panamanians are here today to hoist his banner and to continue.

Omar taught us a new method of government, through consultations and the participation of the people, to develop a more just and truly free country.

With the support of the four basic pillars of the October process--the revolutionary government, people's power, the National Guard, and the Torrijista Party--we will always be loyal to Torrijos' ideals and institutions.

We are here not only to defend and consolidate the great patriotic and popular achievements of the revolutionary process, we are here also to continue forward with the great strength he gathered, to reach new revolutionary goals.

The process will not end while new needs of the people exist to be catered to. We reject any attempt to turn away from the constitutional path drawn up by General Torrijos.

We label as ridiculous and vain [applause] the illusions of those who believe that this event will weaken the ranks of the process. On the contrary, this multitudinous funeral, which is one of nationalistic and revolutionary reaffirmation, is ample proof of support for Torrijos. The National Guard, forged by General Torrijos, is here today more united than ever. It is strong and committed to its people. People's power is here today, united and active, to strengthen the people's participation in a system of consultations. The revolutionary government is here firm as a rock of national dignity, and here is his party, shoulder to shoulder, to develop this unity as an expression of the will to struggle of all Torrijos' followers.

From here we call on all the country's political and social sectors to make a responsible evaluation of the present situation, because we are going to act responsibly, with all the strength that the situation may demand. That is demanded by the thousands of patriots gathered here to bid farewell to our main inspirator and leader, whose thoughts and deeds are not only alive, but today are being multiplied by thousands of wills.

This means that we will continue to develop the national economy with the help of the productive force of all the responsible and patriotic sectors. This means that we will continue to combine economic growth with a more just distribution of wealth, that the nation will continue to be sovereign over its natural resources. This means that the people and communities will continue to participate in the decisions regarding their own destiny, and will guarantee that the murky past, that humilitating past, will never return.

One of Torrijos' great achievements was the recovery of the nation's territorial integrity and sovereignty over its geographical position for the collective benefit of the entire people. Our presence here also means that the nation will firmly watch over the strict fulfillment of the spirit and letter of the canal treaties and its program of decolonization. It also means that Panama will continue its prominent role as a nonaligned and Third World country. It means that we will continue to uphold the well-defined and clear policy that General Torrijos gave to our international positions through which our country has achieved the prestige and moral authority that it has today. We will continue to support other peoples' struggles for liberation, just as we have received the solidarity of all nations in our struggles.

For all Panamanians, Torrijos envisioned a prosperous, strong, and free country in which the different social sectors would not have to fight among themselves--a progressive country, respectful of all creeds and ideas.

That is the country that we have been building together with General Torrijos, and we will continue building it; because the thousands of us who are here and in all parts of the country are the best hope for our nation; with that National Guard which is loyal to Torrijos' ideas, and committed to our people; with that united people's power; with that strong and worthy government to fulfill the revolutionary and democratic development program.

Today we renew our commitment to determinedly support President Aristides Royo, the friend whom he honored with the Presidency. With him we will continue to struggle together for the welfare and dignity of the people, for the health, education, employment, employment, for better living conditions, for greater popular consultations and participation; because that is why Torrijos brought us together.

Here, before General Torrijos, we reaffirm our trust in the revolutionary process, and swear loyalty to his principles.

Citizens, President of the Republic Dr Aristides Royo, president of the people's power Luis de Leon Arias, Commander in Chief of the National Guard Col Florencio Florez, ministers and leaders, representatives and legislators, officers of the National Guard, noncommissioned officers and enlisted men, members of the militant revolutionary process and countrymen; I am going to ask you to take an oath before Torrijos' remains. We swear to be faithful to the teachings, principles and goals that General Torrijos set for our country, and to redouble our efforts to carry them out. We swear. [crowd answers: "We swear."]

Panamanians, today we cry in sorrow, and we convert our sorrow into new revolutionary energy. Omar, we do not bid you farewell with lamentations. We bid you farewell with new goals to continue forever along the path you set. Long live General Torrijos, long live the revolutionary process, long live sovereign Panama.

Colonel Florez Speech

PA042334 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1912 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Speech by Colonel Florez, National Guard commander in chief, at funderal for Gen Omar Torrijos at Manuel Amador Guerrero Cemetery in Panama City--live]

[Text] In this graveyard you are making your final stop of the tours you made throughout the country where you constantly learned of the needs of the Panamanian people and where you delivered your messages of hope to the Indian, the worker and the peasant. Your example will remain as an open book whose sage lines will strengthen our spirit at times of human weakness and uncertainty.

At this stop of a good son, and as a commander, allow me, colleague, to taste, to take a drink from your canteen--I, your inseparable friend in the marches on behalf of the people. Allow me to take a drink as a tonic and to srengthen our institution. [applause] [Crowd shouts: "The people united will never be defeated; announcer says Colonel Florez takes a drink from Torrijos' canteen]

Let this drink strengthen my throat so that on behalf of my colleagues and the National Guard, I can deliver the following message from our institution: I promise you that together with my comrades in arms, we will lead with honor and dignity this institution you made so great and make it forever part of the Panamanian people's noble interests. Our rifles will always honor your memory. Farewell, commander. [applause]

President Royo Speech

PA042226 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1916 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Panamanian President Aristides Royo's speech during funeral of Gen Omar Torrijos at Manuel Amador Guerrero Cemetery--live]

[Text] Relatives of General Torrijos, members of our government, foreign delegations, Panamanian people. I will speak briefly, only to tell the Panamanians and Gen Omar Torrijos that if we were his followers while he was alive, we shall continue to follow him even after he is physically gone.

Omar Torrijos is one of those men who do not die and will be with us always. The inheritance he left this people, the conquest of sovereignty and independence he attained struggling for his people, in need of redemption, are the greatest inheritance we have all received. We shall be loyal to his principles and actions. We shall maintain your achievements--support for people's power, unity among the people's power, the National Guard and the party you inspired, the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD]. We shall maintain the struggles and objectives for which you sacrificed so much.

In the final part of your last book you said: I draw a line and will wait for you further on. You must decide the medium-range objectives and the way to attain them, but these objectives should lead the country to the final goal. I shall be there waiting, standing at attention with a patriotic military salute.

We must tell you, General! Even after your death we shall continue striving for these objectives, for your plans drafted for the 1984 elections so that the people can elect their proven friends, those who know which is the government that loves them.

We shall continue striving so that the North Americans will faithfully abide by the treaties which also bear your name. [applause] We shall continue striving for new objectives with one goal and one thought: The main players in our people's struggle are the people themselves.

You said several times that you did not want to go down in history. You went down in history and when the time came for the people to enter into the former canal zone, you did not want to go because you wanted the people to go there first.

When 31 December 1999 arrives, on that dawn you will be descending from the land of the angels and you will float beside that flag on Ancon Hill, close to those clouds which crown it; and you will preside over the march of all your people who will completely recover Panamanian sovereignty. You will be standing at attention with a patriotic military salute. [applause]

We also want to thank all the Panamanian people who are in mourning today. Let us do as Pericles said: Let us not cry for the men who today sail to the land of shadows, because their fame lives after them. Their sons will become men and the city for which they sacrificed their lives will live eternally.

Thanks also for the massive presence of this people, about whom we shall continue to think; and thanks also to the foreign delegations and this great legion of friends, who shall continue to befriend us and who have arrived from several continents to say: present.

Omar lives! Omar is not dead! Long live Torrijism! Long live our revolutionary process! [applause]

FURTHER COMMENTS, CONDOLENCES ON TORRIJOS' DEATH

Royo Says 'No Collapse'

PA050334 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0126 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Panama City, 4 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian President Aristides Royo responded to a question by ACAN-EFE on the vacuum or collapse which could occur in the country following General Torrijos' death by saying that "there is no collapse here."

Following a ceremony held at the Palace of Herons--the presidential palace of Panama--where foreign representatives, the diplomatic corps and the Latin American politicians expressed their condolences, Royo said that "here, in Panama, there is no collapse, unless there is a landslide in Gaillard Cut on account of the heavy rains. The living thoughts of General Torrijos will continue to inspire the actions of the government."

Gaillard Cut is a stretch of the canal which runs through the mountainous jungle. Frequent landslides there necessitate almost continuous dredging.

"The general was the last resort, someone to whom one could always turn; and he will continue being so. The government, the National Guard and the party as well as all the institutions have a permanent guide in him; although he has died so tragically," Royo added.

The Panamanian president concluded by saying that "now that the top honors have been granted him, we must go back to work tomorrow in order to consolidate the country which he designed. We will continue to honor his memory."

Assembly Resolution

PA041615 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 3 Aug 81 pp 1-A, 8-A

[Resolution No 5 of the Board of Directors of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, issued on 2 August]

[Text] Resolution No 5
(2 August 1981)

This resolution is to regret the tragic loss of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, leader of the October revolution.

The Board of Directors of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, whereas:

Gen Omar Torrijos died on 31 July of this year in a tragic air accident;

Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera was the designer and builder of a new concept of the Panamanian state, inspired in his desire to give the poor and the exploited better opportunities;

Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera promoted popular power to allow the poor of the republic to participate and to make their voice heard to seek solutions for their problems;

Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera was the working arm and had a will of iron in favor of the recoveries of the workers and peasants of Panama;

Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera took the struggle banners of the Panamanian people and patriotically secured the signing of the "Torrijos-Carter Treaties," which is a landmark and opens new paths in the history of the republic;

Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera was a noble friend, generous leader, guide and teacher--qualities that permitted him to establish an equilibrium that brought peace and calm to the country;

The Panamanian people, upset with the unexpected loss of their leader, Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, shed tears because this irreparable loss takes away an exemplary soldier of the struggle for peace and democracy in our country, Latin America and the world;

Resolves:

1. To lament the death of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera which occurred on 31 July of this year.

2. To extol his life and his actions as a patriot so that he may serve as an example for present and future generations to guarantee a dignified future for our fatherland.

3. That all representatives, constituents and their alternates, will go to the funeral for Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, leader of the Panamanian revolutionary process.

4. To maintain the unity of all the popular forces in the country as a guarantee of the continuity of the revolutionary process.

5. To send a copy of this resolution to Torrijos' widow, Mrs Raquel P. de Torrijos; to his sons; brothers; and other relatives.

[Dated] 2 August 1981
[Signed] Luis de Leon Arias, president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives;

Antonio Quintero Ch., vice president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives for Bocas del Toro;

Martin Ceballos, vice president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives for the Province of Colon;

Tulio Cordoba, vice president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives for the Province of Cocle;

Juan J. Sanchez, vice president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives for the Province of Chiriqui;

Humberto Cossio, vice president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives for the Province of Darien;

Guillermo Espino, vice president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives for the Province of Los Santos;

Eric Vargas, vice president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives for the Province of Veraguas;

Jose de La C. Marciaga, vice president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives for the Province of Herrera;

Nora E. de Gracia, vice president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives for the Province of Panama;

Eufemia Laguna, vice president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives for the territory of San Blas.

This is a true copy of the original.
[Signed] Carlos Calzadilla G., secretary general of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives

Rodriguez Meets Leaders

FL041049 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of Cuba's Council of State, delivered a personal message from Cuban President Fidel Castro to Panamanian President Aristides Royo during the cordial meeting they held on Monday in Panama City. Carlos Rafael and the others in his delegation will represent Cuba at the funeral of Gen Omar Torrijos, former president [as heard] of Panama and commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard who died Friday in an airplane accident.

In expressing the most sincere condolences of the Communist Party, government and people of Cuba, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez told President Royo: At this time of sadness for the Panamanian people, Cuba reaffirms the feelings of fraternal solidarity with the government and people of Panama in their determination to realize the tasks of full sovereignty, liberation and progress embodied by General Torrijos.

President Royo expressed gratitude for the sympathies extended by Cuba and asked that Panama's gratitude for Cuba's firm and permanent solidarity in the struggles and efforts of the Panamanian people be conveyed to the president of Cuba.

The Cuban delegation was also received at the headquarters of Panama's Democratic Revolutionary Party, where they met with the party's top leaders to whom they conveyed the condolences of the Communist Party, government and people of Cuba. The National Directorate of the Democratic Republican [as heard] Party, headed by Secretary General Gerardo Gonzalez and Labor Minister Oyden Ortega, thanked the Cuban delegation for their demonstration of solidarity and support at a time when Panama has experienced the painful loss of the guide and leader of the Panamanian struggle for the conquest of full territorial sovereignty.

Nicaraguan Junta's Condolences

PA041550 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Communique issued in Managua on 1 July and signed by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; read by Rosaria Mora, Government House spokeswoman]

[Text] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, whereas:

Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, one of the most prominent leaders of the process of change in Latin America and the indomitable defender of the sovereignty and real independence of his fatherland, Panama, died on 31 July;

Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera supported at all times the struggle of the people of Nicaragua for their liberation and was a close friend of the cause of the Nicaraguan popular revolution;

Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera was a standard-bearer in the struggle of the poor peoples for their political and economic independence;

Agrees:

1. To express, in the name of the government and people of Nicaragua, the deepest condolences to the people and Government of Panama for the death of Gen Omar Torrijos;

2. To decree 5 days of national mourning during which the national flag will fly at half-mast in all public buildings and military installations of the republic;

3. To appoint a delegation to attend the funeral services of Gen Omar Torrijos in the Republic of Panama headed by Dr Sergio Ramirez, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; and Commanders of the Revolution Humberto Ortega, defense minister; and Tomas Borge, interior minister; and other members of the government cabinet.

4. To put this resolution in the hands of the president of the Republic of Panama, Dr Aristides Royo.

FDR's Ungo Sends Condolences

PA032306 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Telegram sent by Guillermo Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, to Panamanian President Aristides Royo on General Torrijos' death--read by announcer]

[Text] Mexico City
1 Aug 1981
Mr President Aristides Royo:

We are deeply affected by the death of Gen Omar Torrijos, leader of Panama and Latin America. On behalf of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] and the Salvadoran people, we express to Your Excellency, your government and the Panamanian people, our sincere condolences for the irretrievable loss of such an outstanding figure in the struggle for the dignity and sovereignty of our Latin American countries.

Sincerely yours, Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of the Salvadoran FDR.

Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi's Message

PA042121 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of the Libyan Arab Republic has sent a cable to President Aristides Royo. It reads as follows:

In my name and the name of the people of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, I express to you and the National Guard general staff our regret at the death of the leader and fighter, Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, commander in chief of the National Guard and leader of the Panamanian revolution. We also extend our condolences to the family of the departed leader and to the friendly people of Panama for such irreparable loss.

His life was full of sacrifices for the liberation of Panama and his determination to liberate the canal is the best example of this hero's struggle. He strove to make the Panama Canal completely free and we are sure that the Panamanian people will continue his struggle.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great 1 September revolution.

This telex was received a few minutes ago at Circuito RPC Television participating in the great national network with Televisora Nacional Channel 2 and TV 1.

Cuba's MPSP Sends Condolences

FL042301 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has sent the following message of condolences to Panama's National Council for the Defense of Sovereignty and Peace on the occasion of the death of Gen Omar Torrijos:

With great consternation we have received the news of the death of Gen Omar Torrijos, who devoted all his energies to his people's struggle to defend their legitimate right over the Panama Canal and to reintegrate this inalienable portion of territory to the sovereignty of its authentic owner--the Panamanian people.

We join you and the Panamanian people in these tragic moments when one of your most beloved sons has disappeared. We are sure the Panamanian people will continue on the path outlined by Torrijos until they are able to see their flag flying over the entire fatherland, the document states in closing.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS FOUL PLAY IN TORRIJOS' DEATH

Details of Crash

PA042118 Paris AFP in Spanish 1749 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Panama City, 4 Aug (AFP)--The Panamanian Government for the time being, has rejected the hypothesis of sabotage in the airplane tragedy in which National Guard Commander Gen Omar Torrijos died, and has revealed the details of the accident, which occured on Friday.

Peasant Luis Arrocha said he heard a loud explosion and many noises on Friday morning. Thinking there had been an accident, he notified the authorities who organized the civilian group that found the site of the accident.

However, due to the bad weather, it wasn't until dawn on Sunday that National Guard airborne troops were able to make a clearing so that a helicopter could land.

Due to the condition of General Torrijos' body, his grey aluminum coffin remained closed and covered with the national flag.

The Panamanian Government maintains the official version that the accident has caused by bad weather, but has reiterated that an investigation is currently underway.

For its part, the Soviet agency TASS has implicated the U.S. intelligence service in the accident while other news media of the continent have speculated on the coincidence of several airplane accidents which have occurred recently in which among others, Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos had died.

Pena Denies 'Plot' Statement

PA050353 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0059 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Panama City, 4 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, denied here today that he said General Torrijos had been the victim of a plot.

"Now that I have learned the facts were, firsthand, I can say that it was an unfortunate accident which took the life of Torrijos," Pena Gomez told ACAN-EFE.

The Dominican politician added that he had in fact talked in his country about Torrijos' death, but at no time had he categorically said that Panamanian general had been the victim of a plot, although he did not wish to reject that possibility. [as received]

COSTA RICA

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER CHEYSSON ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA032031 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson arrived last night in Costa Rica. He is beginning a tour of Central America. Cheysson will visit Nicaragua on Tuesday and Honduras on Wednesday.

The French minister said that if France wants to play a role in this part of the world, it would be to support the governments and the people of the area, and especially, to listen to their advice and their opinion to see how the French can be of service.

Foreign Minister Cheysson will meet today with President Rodrigo Carazo.

Upon arrival, Cheysson said that he is proud to be the first French foreign minister to visit Central America. He noted: Our country is greatly interested in what is happening in this area. The truth is, he added, that we know very little about it and this is the reason for the visit: to learn.

Regarding Costa Rica, he said: This is the homeland of democracy in Central America and this homeland should not resort to a military apparatus because this would crush the budget and perhaps threaten freedom in Costa Rica.

Cheysson on Economic Aid

PA040255 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson has said that all peoples should determine their own destiny. We believe that all peoples have the right to decide their destiny [words indistinct] other nations and that to decide their destiny they must reject violence.

He said he believes that the current tensions in Central America are due to the poor agrarian distribution at a time when all the people of a country need justice. Nevertheless, he clearly explained that we come [words indistinct] and we are not going to intervene in Central American and Caribbean affairs. However, we come determined to help in any project that is proposed to us for the development of these nations.

France is willing to cooperate in the economic sector. Regarding specific subjects dealing with Costa Rica, Foreign Minister Cheysson said his country is willing to cooperate in various aspects of the economy. He said that the situation in the raw material markets has become scandalous and that the prices of raw materials must increase at the same rate as inflation in order to help the developing countries. In the export area, negotiations have begun so that Costa Rican products will not only be brought into France but also the EEC, which is the world's biggest market, Cheysson added.

In the area of bilateral relations, France has available credits worth $3.5 million which Costa Rica can use at any time and there is another credit that might be granted in the next few months. Cheysson said that there is a whole range of plans to strengthen bilateral relations.

Cheysson has continued on his way to Nicaragua and from there will go to Honduras the day after tomorrow.

During President Rodrigo Carazo's meeting with the French foreign minister, the president officially invited French President Francois Mitterrand to visit Costa Rica. Cheysson said that Mitterrand will attend the summit in Cancun but that he doesn't know if Mitterrand will be able to extend his trip to Costa Rica. He said this is a decision that only President Mitterrand can make but that he's sure that Mitterrand will be pleased by President Carazo's invitation.

IMF REPORTEDLY ASKED TO CLOSE SAN JOSE OFFICE

PA041440 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] In view of a number of rumors yesterday afternoon to the effect that the International Monetary Fund [IMF] and the government had cooled their relations to almost zero degrees--to the point that Jose Miguel Alfaro, economy minister and second vice president of the republic, had reportedly asked the IMF to change its representative to our government--we decided to look into this matter.

Alfaro emphatically denied this yesterday afternoon at the Foreign Ministry. That is not true, he said. (Carl) has been removed by the IMF. Alfaro added that (Carl Lingren) has left on vacation and that the IMF directors have decided to remove him. At the newsmen's insistence, the minister added that this change is routine and in no way means that we have requested (Lingren's) removal. Alfaro then said that relations with the IMF are normal and that there is absolutely nothing to fear.

We then approached (Lingren) directly. The IMF representative to our government answered our questions very sparingly. He was even unaware that the press already knew of this matter. Asked if he was leaving his post and where he was headed, he laconically answered: I was not the one who decided that I should leave. The illustrious Costa Rican Government has asked the IMF to close its offices here.

This is all he said, but it is enough to show that at least at the level of representatives, relations between the IMF and the Costa Rican Government are not the best, so to speak.

As for the rumor that he was away on vacation and that the IMF had decided to remove him--which would suggest that some other IMF official would come to replace him--(Lingren) told this station: I am not now on vacation. I have just returned from my vacation. He said in conclusion that the moment his bosses allow it or deem it suitable, he will provide all the information sought by Costa Rican newsmen.

EL SALVADOR

VENCEREMOS: IF VIETNAM WON, SO WILL EL SALVADOR

PA040405 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The situation has become desperate for U.S. imperialism and the Christian Democratic military junta. They have tried everything to eliminate our forces, ranging from false amnesties for those who agree to lay down their arms, savage genocide, massive arms shipments via planes and helicopters, large offensives against our positions, to the harebrained operation of invading Honduran territory to attack our forces from there. All this has failed, however. Our people's army is increasingly stronger, our broadcasts every day prove that strength.

Now imperialism, desperate after seeing the ineptness of its genocidal army, is taking one more step in the interventionist process. We have learned that more U.S. advisers have arrived in our country to join the numerous groups of instructors that are leading the Salvadoran Army. We know that the military high command has been reduced to mere subordinates of these U.S. advisers.

We ask ourselves and ask those truly patriotic and nationalistic sectors: is not this army which is equipped by the Yankees, advised and led by the Yankees, which carries out military plans drafted in the Pentagon, an army of occupation? Let us not fool ourselves. U.S. intervention in our country is a fact, and we are defeating that intervention.

The problem facing imperialism, however, is that it has realized that this type of intervention has failed dismally, and naturally it now believes that just as it substituted the military high command with advisers, it can also substitute or strengthen the troops with the infamous Marines. This is a dangerous game, however. U.S. warmongers should remember their defeat in Vietnam. They should realize that the intervention of Marines would merely regionalize the war and will make their defeat more appalling because these Central and Latin American countries greatly resemble Vietnam, a heroic, gigantic Vietnam.

We reaffirm that we seek peace for our country. We also reaffirm, however, that we are ready to struggle to the end in the face of a massive intervention. We are not alone. The democratic peoples and governments support our struggle. If Vietnam won, so will El Salvador. No to U.S. intervention in Central America. All democratic governments must form an anti-interventionist front. Yankees, get out of our country.

ENDERS SAID TO BE PROPOSING NEW CENTRIST PARTY

PA040045 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] An AGENCIA INDEPENDIENTE DE PRENSA dispatch from San Jose, Costa Rica, reports on one of the U.S. State Department's latest maneuvers which is a vain effort to seek a solution to the Salvadoran crisis by excluding the popular forces represented by the Revolutionary Democratic Front--Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FDR-FMLN]. The dispatch reads:

San Jose. A new centrist political party, which would group dissidents of the National Revolutionary movement [MNR], Salvadoran Democratic Mobilization [MDS], and a sector of the Salvadoran private enterprise, is one of the alternatives that the U.S. State Department is trying to impose in El Salvador. Sources linked to Salvadoran private enterprise said this today. Although they refused to identify themselves, they said that the project is endorsed by Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs. According to the sources, Enders met this week with representatives of the productive alliance which groups the Salvadoran private enterprise, and which is controlled by the oligarchy, and proposed the idea of creating a centrist political force equidistant from the extreme right and the FMLN-FDR.

According to the idea, the so-called Authentic Revolutionary Movement [MNRA] would be formed with dissident sectors of the MNR. The MNRA would be headed by Ivo Priamo Alvarenga, Salvadoran ambassador to Italy, who has stressed the need to break with Socialist International, whom he accuses of meddling in El Salvador's domestic affairs.

If this alternative is carried out, it will result in an attempt to defeat the Christian Democrats and would thereby remove them from power, according to the international dispatch. It says that changes would be made in the main army and security forces positions in order to gain support domestically and abroad. Salvadoran private enterprise has been blaming the Christian Democrats for the crisis facing the nation. In the symposium of Private Enterprise held from 23 to 25 July it was even said that the junta represented one of the worst types of dictatorships.

FDR-FMLN Response to Enders

PA050419 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Statement by the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front political and diplomatic committee with regard to the elections and the political solution; no date or place given--read by announcer]

[Text] On 16 July 1981, Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for Inter-American Affairs, defined U.S. policy with regard to El Salvador. The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, political and diplomatic committee issues the following statement with regard to this policy:

1. We admit that there has been a change in the tone in the presentation made by Mr Enders regarding the Salvadoran situation and the parties involved in the conflict, setting aside the characteristic language of the current administration, a language full of anticommunist slogans, which tries to cover up for a lack of consistency of a foreign policy.

2. We admit that the change has been positive because it begins to recognize that the current conflict in El Salvador is deeply rooted in the political, social and economic domestic problems; thus giving up the inane arguments of Mr Alexander Haig, U.S. secretary of state, and of the Reagan administration to the effect that the war in El Salvador is a confrontation between the United States and the USSR.

3. However, it is important to find out which is the real policy of the U.S. Government toward El Salvador. What is behind this change of language and attitude? Mr Enders completed his statement by clearly defining this policy. The Reagan administration will continue its program of military and economic aid to the junta. Furthermore, it will continue supporting and contributing to a democratic solution through election.

4. The political solution proposed by the U.S. State Department consists of having the conflicting parties stop fighting and participate in the electoral process. It is normal for the people of the United States to choose their representatives through elections. But the historic experience in El Salvador is different. In our country the military dictatorships have used elections to deceive the people. The most recent example occurred in 1979 when General Romero, facing the imminent collapse of his government, offered to hold free elections under international supervision. The Christian Democratic Party rejected the election proposal indicating that the main political problems had not been solved, for example, the matter of political prisoners, the dismantling of the paramilitary bands, the end of repression and others. It made no sense to participate in an electoral process. The Christian Democratic Party's position was made public through a manifesto entitled: Elections Are Not the Solution.

For many years the Salvadoran people have been struggling against the military dictatorship with arms and wtih civilian insurrection, expressed in strikes, demonstrations and other activities. This was because the military had systematically eleminated the peaceful alternatives. We do not believe that the U.S. State Department proposal that we peacefully return to an electoral process is possible because the conditions are not right for an election, because those offering free elections are the ones responsible for the systematic repression unleashed against the people's opposition to the regime. Proof of this are the thousands of murders committed by the security corps since January 1980.

The Revolutionary National Movement which Mr Enders has invited to participate in the elections has had many of its leaders and members murdered in the past 18 months. Two of its leaders are currently in prison and are subjected to horrible tortures. The movement's headquarters have been destroyed and robbed by the security corps. Elemental civilian freedoms are nonexistent. For more than 16 months, we have been under a state of siege which decrees the suspension of constitutional guarantees. In January 1981, the government decreed martial law. News media are censored. Those media that have strongly criticized the regime were physically destroyed by government forces; their workers were murdered, imprisoned or expelled from the country. Such are the cases of the newspaper EL INDEPENDIENTE, ORIENTACION, LA CRONICA DEL PUEBLO and VOZ POPULAR.

Finally, most leaders of the opposition have been sentenced to death by the armed forces; their names were on a list published in Salvadoran newspapers. In 1972 as president of the National Telecommunications Administration, Colonel Garcia, currently defense minister and government strongman, was one of the brains behind the most obvious electoral fraud of our history.

Proof of this fraud can be found in the records of the U.S. Congress. It is evident that the electoral process lacks guarantees when the possible candidates, whom the Central Electoral Council have authorized to campaign by radio, newspapers and television, must remain outside the country.

The FDR and the FMLN are not the only ones saying that minimum conditions for an electoral process do not exist. This is also said by Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, the archbishop of San Salvador, the Lawyers' Association of El Salvador and foreign political observers, for example Cardinal (Arns); Mr Edward Broadbent, leader of the New Democratic Party of Canada, and others. If the elections are not a possible political solution, what is left of U.S. policy toward El Salvador? The answer is simple: economic and military aid. The U.S. State Department policy is concentrated on seeking the junta's military victory over the Salvadoran people. The U.S. State Department wants to believe in the elections because it does not want to face the basic problem of its policy in El Salvador. Instead of facilitating a political solution, the military aid given to the junta is supporting the armed forces high command which is responsible for the crimes and abuses committed against the people. This only increases the suffering of the Salvadoran people and prolongs the war. We want to know how it is possible for the U.S. Government to stop the violence of the armed forces, while at the same time that government trains them and gives them arms with which they commit their crimes?

The FDR and the FMLN believe that a dialogue in which Salvadorans can work out their own solutions is a practical method which would put an end to war. Dialogue would also lead to a genuine pluralist democracy which would make the social changes in our country to solve the main problem of El Salvador. To obtain these objectives, the FDR and the FMLN propose:

1. A broad mediation process between the FDR, the FMLN and the Salvadoran Government.

2. The discussion of the main problems based on an agenda drafted by both parties.

3. A high-level debate for an understanding between both parties. A group of mediators appointed by both parties should participate in the negotiations.

4. As a guarantee for the mediation process, both parties should have access to news media so that they might explain the mediation process to the Salvadoran people.

5. Elections should be discussed as part of a broad solution but not as the specific object of the mediation. The FDR and the FMLN would not reject this.

6. The Salvadoran people should be consulted on all agreements reached by the parties. The people should make the final decision.

We are making this proposal because we are convinced that the FDR and the FMLN have developed enough military and political power and have the people's support and trust. The people know that we will defend their interests on the battlefield and at the discussion table.

Finally, the FDR and the FMLN wish to clearly establish that they reject the Reagan administration's policy toward El Salvador, not because of an anti-U.S. feeling or just because we think that everything coming from the U.S. Government is bad in principle. We think that the U.S. State Department proposal is not adequate to solve the main problems of our country. Nor does it present real and practical solutions. The cause for peace and democracy would best be served if the U.S. State Department would give up its old illusion. The great North American people and the heroic Salvadoran people deserve and demand a serious and realistic policy.

DEFENSE MINISTER WARNS PEOPLE TO BE VIGILANT

PA311350 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1844 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, the defense minister, has often said that nowhere in the world can an armed movement succeed without the people's support. This has been, to a great extent, why communist subversion has failed, Colonel Garcia pointed out: the Salvadoran people have made a patriotic dicision by refusing to support them, which can also be interpreted as a victory of the army over Communist subversion, in defense of the sovereign rights of people who have been victimized, robbed, abused, murdered and attacked by the terrorists who are trying to impose their will by blood and fire.

Colonel Garcia indicated that the army and the people are fighting side by side: that civilians and soldiers are together building the country's future. The army will continue its operations, while the people must be on the alert because the communists have a knack at looking like honest people. The citizens must remain vigilant now that the terrorists are fleeing, so that they are not taken by surprise by the groups of men who are coming to towns and villages pretending to be looking for jobs, but whose real intentions are to steal, to kill, to destroy wells and bridges and to burn buildings and plantations.

Now that the terrorists have been set back and have lost their weapons to our security forces, one has to be more cautious because of what these groups might try to do, Colonel Garcia warned. Now that they no longer have their arms, they are going about destroying everything that the people are producing. That is why men and women in every community must be on the alert and report to the military authorities any suspicious movement or the presence of strangers in their neighborhoods, Colonel Garcia indicated.

Vigilance During Festival

PA311530 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 30 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] The armed forces will double their vigilance during the August festival [Feast of El Salvador del Mundo, 3-6 August] to give protection to the people, Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia announced.

He said that the Salvadoran people deserve to be treated with respect and for this reason the armed forces will double its efforts to prevent acts of violence, terrorist attempts and other criminal actions that could spoil the celebration.

He added that the people's tradition must be respected and stressed the importance of preserving national values. The people should have a climate of security and other guarantees so that they can enjoy the August celebration. That is why we are going to double vigilance, set up roadblocks and carry out searches into places that look suspicious; to try to foil actions by the terrorists, the enemies of peace, Colonel Garcia pointed out.

After insisting that peace must be preserved in the country, Colonel Garcia referred to the elections. He said elections are the best solution to the nation's problems and that he is confident that the people will respond to the call to elections. He added that the armed forces firmly believes that after the elections things will improve.

Nevertheless, he indicated, the people will go to the polls in spite of the existing conditions because they are tired of violence, killings, bloodshed and destruction. The elections will tell us what the people really want and that is their opportunity to get what they want.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLA CLASHES

Death Squad Claims Killings

PA030046 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] In telephone calls to the media in San Salvador, the progrovernment Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Death Squad claimed responsibility for the kidnapping and killing of 10 workers of the circus of the Santa Ana Fair. The bullet-riddled bodies of these workers were found near the Ciatepeque Beach resort.

As it may be recalled, according to members of the military who have abandoned the army, the death squads are made up of members of the security organizations of the junta who go around in plainsclothes to commit their crimes, as in the case of the workers of the circus of the Santa Ana Fair.

Clashes at Guazapa

PA032108 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] From the Modesto Ramirez Central War Front, Guazapa, Suchitoto sector, we have received a report on the heavy clashes that our companeros are waging at this very moment in that zone. Go ahead, heroic combatants: [passage indistinct]

Unfortunately, atmospheric conditions do not allow us to clearly hear our companeros on Guazapa Hill, but here is a resume of the situation:

On 22 July, the genocidal enemy began an operation in Guazapa Hill and right now has positions in El Zapote, (Mirandia), (El Franco), (El Salitre), and (La Pava), where it has brought in the strategic forces that it had in (El Roblar).

Our forces of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front are at this very moment involved in heavy clashes with the invaders. Yesterday, 30 July, there were reports of clashes in Aguacayo, El Pajarito, (El Desvio), (Los Caceres), [name indistinct] and neighboring areas. To support the incursions of infantry troops, the army has used 60 and 81 mm mortars and cannons located in Suchitoto. It has also been reported that in (Valle Verde) they are using a tank to bombard the (Platanares), (Llano el Rancho), Palo Grande, El Roble cantons, La Presa township and others.

Companeros of Guazapa, we will try to contact you again later on with better atmospheric conditions to let our people and the peoples of the world know the heroic way in which you are defending the positions of the people in Guazapa.

Honduran Troops, U.S. Chemicals

PA032143 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Report from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front in the Chalatenango area--read by announcer]

[Text] The staff of the Modesto Ramirez Front strongly protests before the Salvadoran people and other peoples throughout the world the violation of Salvadoran territory by Honduran Army troops.

In La Canada, near Arcatao, about 100 Honduran soldiers on 18, 20, and 25 July entered our territory and jointly with the Salvadoran Army attacked our civilian population. In El Coyular, near San Fernando in Chalatenango, Honduran troops joined by paramilitary units of the Nationalist Democratic Organization [ORDEN] and soldiers of the military junta machinegunned the town and burned down homes.

On July 18 at 0600 a captain, Miguel Angel, of the 7th Honduran Battalion, entered La Canada in Arcatao. On 21 July a group of officers went to Valladolid to supervise the activities of the Salvadoran Army. The group was made up of one U.S. and one Chilean adviser, and three Honduran officers, one of whom is named Antones and belongs to the 12th Battalion's G-2 section.

The Salvadoran genocidal troops sent in airborne troops to Valladolid, 500 meters from their headquarters in El Patrio and El Tigre Hill. [sentence as heard] All this was done from Honduran territory. Honduran officers overflew 1 km inside Salvadoran territory in helicopters. Honduran soldiers and intelligence agents captured and beat Salvadoran refugees, in addition to making constant death threats to delegates of international humanitarian organizations.

The revolutionary forces denounce to the world the use by the Salvadoran genocidal army of U.S.-made chemical bombs against civilian centers in the Department of Chalatenango. These chemical bombs have caused sicknesses among the people, including refugees and Honduran families who live near our borders. The symptoms caused by the toxic bombs are: headaches, nausea, fever, and diarrhea.

We call on international organizations to give all the necessary medical aid to thousands of people in Chalatenango and those refugees on Honduran territory. We also demand the withdrawal of the sinister hands of imperialism, which is causing thousands of deaths and disease among the civilian population through the criminal weapons delivered to the armies of the genocidal junta.

United until final victory. Revolution or death, we will win. Commander Salvador Guerra, chief of staff of the northern zone of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front. Chalatenango, El Salvador.

Rebels Seize Radio Lorenzana

PA032139 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] On 30 July, at 0630, a guerrilla commando group of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, seized Radio Lorenzana, San Vicente City. The FMLN commandos then broadcast a cassette with an important FMLN war bulletin that reported on the actions of a people in arms. The report was broadcast until 0715. After successfully carrying out their mission, the guerrillas withdrew.

Feliciano Ama Front Reports

PA032107 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] At this moment we are making contact with the Feliciano Ama Western Front. Go on, companeros from Santa Ana Department. Go on, go on, companeros. We are listening.

[Begin relay] This is the Feliciano Ama Western Front's war front [as heard]. On Wednesday, 28 July [as heard], forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] exploded two gasoline bombs: in the Conchita store, owned by a close collaborator with the death squadron. The explosion started a fire which destroyed the store. The other bomb was at the government-owned La Bertica liquor store. There was also a fire there. These two actions were carried out in the city of Santa Ana.

At 2000 that day, [words indistinct] and the city was left in darkness for lack of electricity.

United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!
[Signed] Feliciano Ama Western Front

GOVERNMENT TRYING TO DIVIDE PRIVATE SECTOR

PA022020 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 31 Jul 81 p 9

[Rafael Asbun article; passage in all capitals published in boldface type]

[Excerpts] The Christian Democrats have outlined a simple strategy; on the one hand, they want to separate, as two very different things, the small and medium-sized enterprises from the large enterprises. On the other hand, they want to draw attention to the most visible leaders of the private sector, pointing out that they are opportunists because they are stirring up the people under the shadow of respectable organizations (the Association of Salvadoran Industrialists, the Union of Leaders of the Salvadoran Enterprise, the Association of Salvadoran Businessmen and Industrialists, etc. In the face of such doctrinaire attacks, businessmen can no longer remain purely businessmen, viewing politics as a profession far separated from their lives.

Businessmen, as far as I know, have never shunned dialogue and it would be cynical for them to come up with political statements to defend their group interests. What name should be given now to the Christian Democrats who now want help in creating an electoral climate, when they refused to create this climate in 1979 when the previous regime, overwhelmed by the proconsuls, was advocating a supervised electoral process?

Now the private sector, monolithically united, demands and supports free elections but AIMED AT FORMING A DEMOCRATIC, REPUBLICAN AND REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT. The productive sector demands that these elections be led by a government in which various sectors are represented instead of a single political party which has evidenced its intentions to use all the resources of power to achieve its own goals.

In the face of this attempt at denouncing the electoral sin, any theology calls for sincere repentance and an amendment to the process. This truth may cause businessmen to be accused of "politization," but this accusation, which is being used here as Vietnam is used in the United States, is totally obsolete.

Extreme Right Lobbys in U.S.

PA021532 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1838 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Following the heated statements made by the spokesmen for the extreme rightwing during the [private enterprise] symposium, they have continued their struggle against the government by lobbying in the U.S. capital, where they will meet with U.S. Government officials.

The meetings are a continuation of their struggle to topple the government, which has deprived them of [words indistinct]. They do not talk openly of seeking the government's fall. Instead, they are very subtle, stating that they do not seek to overthrow Duarte but to participate in the government so U.S. assistance will be more effective. (?The whole thing) looks very naive and patriotic up to this point. It even looks as if the government were [words indistinct] by denying them participation in [word indistinct].

It so happens, however, that when the government offered them participation they attached as a condition to this nothing less than a demand that the government make a 90 degree turn in the socioeconomic policy it has been pursuing this far.

The spokesmen, who are now in Washington, will never admit, as affected parties, that the agrarian reform and government takeover of banking and foreign trade have taken place in a territory they always regarded as their private hunting grounds. They want to show that the present Salvadoran Government is socialist and collectivist in nature; that this poses a danger to U.S. interests and that the best thing is to return to the old status quo.

Meanwhile, no one can ignore here the fact that if the reforms had not taken place, the thousands upon thousands of peasants who have always felt neglected would now be fighting on the side of the guerrillas. The truth is that the system was so unjust that only the blind could not see it. Only God knows what could happen if the current process were reversed. It would be dangerous not only for El Salvador but for U.S. security as well. Washington's support for its visitors' plans would confirm claims by the Marxists that the United States is a foe of the progress of people. They would exploit this internationally for their own benefit.

Conclusions of Symposium

PA032103 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 30 Jul 81 pp 36, 37

[Paid advertisement entitled: "Conclusions of production sector reached at national symposium held 24-26 July 1981 in San Salvador to analyze the prospects of the production sector. Fundamental conclusions were reached for the political, economic, and social future of the nation. Among the many conclusions and recommendations adopted, the following are made public due to their national importance and for the knowledge of the Salvadoran people"]

[Text] 1. The nation is crumbling before our very eyes. The political, economic and social situation is grave and the enormous effort of all Salvadorans is needed to attain peace and to direct the nation toward a future of progress and liberty.

2. This supreme effort will be possible when a government of national unity which represents the nation's active force exists and when it has the necessary credibility in the eyes of the people to unite all the political, economic and social sectors that reject violence as a means for solving the nation's problems.

3. Free elections with a view to obtaining a democratic, republican and representative government are necessary for a return to peace and the reestablishment of a de jure state. The productive sector supports the electoral process as long as it is conducted by a government in which many sectors are represented and not just a single political party which has demonstrated its intention to use all of the resources of power to attain its own objectives.

4. The productive sector has recognized that the agrarian reform, the fiscal reform and the nationalization of coffee and sugar exports are issues about which it would be advisable to adopt constructive decisions. The proposals approved by the working groups discussing these topics and the conclusions and recommendations of the symposium are geared toward the following objectives:

A. To obtain adequate compensation for the former owners, avoiding abuse and injustice in the application of the laws decreed;

B. To ensure that agrarian reform bonds will be used for productive investments in industry, tourism or other activities beneficial for the nation;

C. To ensure that the expropriation of land truly benefits the people, granting property titles to the persons to whom it is granted, be they natural or legal citizens and that they not continue to be handled as state-owned collective farms for the political profit of the ruling party;

D. To ensure that the balance that used to exist in the state credit institutions and private banks, directed and supervised by the respective authorities, should be restored because it constitutes the cornerstone of economic liberty and all the other democratic liberties. Consequently, the nationalized banks' shares should be sold in their entirety to the public, taking the necessary precautions to prevent them from being concentrated in anyone's hands;

E. To ensure that there be a greater participation of the productive sector, both in the drafting of coffee and sugar marketing policy and in the domestic and international marketing of these products;

F. To ensure that an evaluation of the results, effects and implication of the aforementioned structural reforms be made jointly with the public sector.

5. The symposium also clearly concluded that this is not the proper time for undertaking new reforms, which would only lead to a worsening of the crisis, and that the government must make a definite explanation in this regard that would put the productive sectors at ease and make them confident so that they can enthusiastically join the national recuperation effort.

6. El Salvador's economic recovery needs clear and precise guidelines that support and strengthen the efforts made by the productive sectors at all levels to take the greatest advantage of the nation's natural and human resources. Within these principles, the small and medium-sized enterprises should receive special treatment, which would permit them to make progress and to improve themselves as important factors in the aforementioned process.

7. The productive sector, made up of over 1 million businessmen, professionals, executives, technicians, employees, laborers and other workers that work jointly in the effort to create wealth, are and have always been disposed to given all of their support to a government backed by the people that will eliminate the obstacles to the development of free initiative and that will promote, instead of attacking, the constructive efforts of the Salvadoran man and woman.

The entities sponsoring the symposium state that they have achieved solidarity through a pact of national unity in order to achieve the objectives mentioned above, and for this, will make all the necessary efforts, broadening their struggle for the legitimate rights and aspirations of well-being and justice of all the Salvadoran people.

[Dated] San Salvador, 29 Jul 1981. Unity of the productive sector; its objective, to save the fatherland.

[Signed] National Association of Private Enterprise

Salvadoran Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Council of Agricultural Associations

Federation of Professionals

Salvadoran Industrialists Association

Salvadoran Chamber of the Construction Industry

National Federation of Small Businesses

Association of Salvadoran Merchants and Industrialists

Union of Leaders of Salvadoran Enterprises

MEXICAN SOLIDARITY FORUM ON U.S. CARIBBEAN PLANS

PA312155 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] The protest made in Mexico by the Forum of Permanent Solidarity with the Salvadoran Revolution was revealed to us by an international news agency item which reads as follows:

The announced military maneuvers promoted by the United States and scheduled to begin in the Caribbean on 1 August are an attempt to surround Nicaragua, Cuba and Grenada, asserted the Forum of Permanent Solidarity with the Salvadoran Revolution, which held a meeting in Mexico City yesterday in support of Nicaragua, Cuba and the struggle of the Salvadoran people.

The military maneuvers in the Caribbean, the speakers said, are an attempt to weaken the advances of the Salvadoran and Guatemalan peoples and to overcome the Mexican attitude, with its well-earned pacifist reputation.

These statements were made by Jorge Ramirez of the Forum of Permanent Solidarity with El Salvador. The speakers said that within the concepts of the international crisis, the correlation of forces favors the anti-imperialist and revolutionary sectors and that this has placed U.S. imperialism in a difficult situation.

UNIVERSITY DENIES JESUITS GIVE MILITARY TRAINING

PA030035 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] The Jose Simeon Canas Central American University, UCA, has denied in a communique the false reports of the military junta which said that students were receiving military training from the Jesuits at the UCA.

The communique added that the junta charges are based on alleged testimonies by three youths who reported this to the regime. However, the UCA said that the three alleged guerillas were never students at the university. The communique said: The university does not need weapons, tanks or light machineguns to carry out academic activities.

The Jesuit communique concluded by noting that the charges made by the junta are a maneuver to justify an eventual military intervention and the closing of the UCA.

LE MONDE INTERVIEWS FDR-FMLN REPRESENTATIVE

PM031345 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Jul 81 p 4

[Francis Pisani interview with Salvador Samayoa, member of the political and diplomatic commission of the El Salvador Democratic and Revolutionary Front and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, in Paris in July: "The Military Balance of Forces Has Evolved in Our Favor"]

[Excerpt] "The military balance of forces has evolved in our favor over the past few months and there is reason to think that the United States is going to be forced to redefine its policy in El Salvador," according to Mr Salvador Samayoa, member of the political and diplomatic commission of the Democratic and Revolutionary Front and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FDR-FMLN]. "Our real objective in launching the January offensive was precisely to change that balance, and although the results were not as good as we had hoped, these initial direct confrontations with the army marked a turning point in the war. Since then the junta has received considerable aid from the United States in the form of both equipment and men. Do people know, for instance, that according to the official figures, almost 10 percent of the officers in El Salvador are North Americans?

The FDR-FMLN thinks that the counteroffensive launched by the government forces has been a failure. "Not only have they failed to cause us major losses during their operations but we have succeeded in extending our control over several regions," Mr Samayoa asserted. According to him, even the army's progress in the field has a positive aspect: "If they remain in the positions they have won, we harass them; if they pull back, we recover the ground temporarily lost."

"The real tragedy," Mr Samayoa added, "is that the army is using these operations to evacuate the population." This is a human tragedy made up of systematic destruction and massacres which explains the growing number of refugees. Two "strategic villages" based on the Vietnamese model have apparently been constructed in Suchitoto and Guazapa. As regards the long term this is a worrying aspect of the war for the insurgents because, in this tiny and not very mountainous country, they have no home base.

At present the insurgents' morale seems to be high. "In the past few months we have created two new fronts in the Santa Ana and San Miguel regions," Mr Samayoa asserted. "We have launched new armed actions in the capital. We have captured the small town of Arcatao, near the border with Honduras."

The Search for International Support

The FDR-FMLN leaders do not think, however, that the time has come to create "liberated" zones. Their objective is to extend the "operational control zones," where small and fairly isolated government garrisons coexist with permanent camps of the insurgent forces, who have political and military control over the zone in question. In Mr Samayoa's view the FMLN controls 30 percent of the territory and 20 percent of the population in this way.

The FDR-FMLN is trying to secure the aid of sympathetic or friendly governments. Thus Mr Samayoa, who together with Mr Rafael Menjivar, met with PCF representative Mr Gremetz and PS representative Mrs Neiertz in Paris in July, hopes the French Government will "clearly support our cause, because that is the only effective way of neutralizing U.S. intervention and ending the conflict."

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT DENIES SOLDIERS WENT INTO MEXICO

PA032140 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] The government has reported that it is not true that Guatemalan soldiers have crossed the Guatemalan border into Mexico. It was probably individuals who are members of clandestine organizations and who are using the border area for their activities, which include robberies and looting. Guatemalan soldiers would not become involved in actions of this king, the army reported. In addition, spokesmen of the Presidency of the Republic said that this case presents an opportunity for the Mexican authorities to verify that they are not Guatemalan soldiers.

ORPA, 31 JANUARY PEOPLE"S FRONT REPORT

PA032110 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] The Guatemalan Armed People's Revolutionary Organization [ORPA] has reported that during the first 6 months of this year its fighters inflicted 1,397 casualties on Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia's regime in 40 ambushes and 11 attacks on army posts. During the same period they also destroyed 44 transports and 14 military installations.

At the same time, the clandestine 31 January People's Front reported that it staged 20 actions in solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution, including placing 30 Sandinist front flags in public places in Guatemala City. In homage to the second anniversary of the revolutionary victory in Nicaragua, the 31 January People's Front also exploded propaganda bombs, distributed leaflets alluding to the anniversary, and destroyed offices of the Honduran Airline Service to protest against the Honduran Government's support for the former Somozist guards. All of these occurred in Guatemala City.

AUTHORITIES ADOPT AIRPORT SECURITY MEASURES

PA032141 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] The public security authorities have established an operation of control and investigation at La Aurora International Airport to prevent any terrorist action or sabotage. Electronic equipment acquired specifically for the security of the terminal installations and the users of the airport offices is being used.

It has been learned that clandestine [word indistinct] cited the airport as a target within the campaign of attacks and terrorism being implemented by the guerillas.

HONDURAS

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON STATE VISIT

PA050302 Paris AFP in Spanish 0152 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 4 Aug (AFP)--French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said today that France is closely watching the Honduran democratization process. He arrived here today on the last leg of a 3-day tour of Central America.

Cheysson said that he hopes to expand on these statements during his visit here. He said that his trip to the area means "a change of attitude in French policy and a deep and sincere rapproachment toward the Central American countries."

The French foreign minister, who arrived at Toncontin Airport in Tegucigalpa from Managua, was met by his Honduran colleague Cesar Elvir Sierra and other government officials. Cheysson recalled that when he visited Honduras last year he promised to return, "but I never thought it would be so soon, and even less that I would return as foreign minister. That is why I am doubly glad to be here again."

Foreign Minister Cheysson also said that he was bearing greetings from French President Francois Mitterrand for the Honduran president and people. Cheysson is scheduled to hold several meetings tomorrow, including one with Honduran President Gen Policarpo Paz and another with Foreign Minister Elvir Sierra.

MINISTER REJECTS CHARGES OF REFUGEE MISTREATMENT

PA041820 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2000 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Government and Justice Minister Oscar Mejía Arellano yesterday accused the international press of trying to mar Honduras' image without reason. The official was attempting to defend the government against charges that it has mistreated thousands of Salvadoran refugees living here.

As president of the Ministerial Commission for Refugees, which is in charge of this matter, Majia said that part of this campaign is the memorandum published by UN High Commissioner Carlos Bazoche, which [word indistinct] the military presence in the refugee camps.

Mejia said Mexican and U.S. newspapers have published a number of reports in which they have tried to depict us as human rights violators when in fact there has not been a single case to warrant the assertion.

Voicing some concern, Mejia said that an analysis will be made at the highest level in Bazoche's specific case to draft a response that may well result in a complaint being lodged with the United Nations over the behavior of one of its representatives. He expressed surpise at the [word indistinct], however, because it had become evident at several joint meetings that the army's presence in the area is due to security reasons and should not be cause for alarm. He stressed that the high commissioner and members of other organizations which are helping take care of the refugees agreed that the refugees are being well treated.

Mejia added that, nevertheless, Honduras is not a signatory to the treaty on refugees and has therefore granted sanctuary to Salvadorans and Nicaraguans out of a sense of humanity and not because of any obligation whatsoever. In addition, it should be noted that the economic problems are serious and this represents a heavy burden. However, and despite all the lip-service, only Panama has cooperated by receiving 165 refugees. The remaining countries, like Canada and Mexico, have announced assistance but have remained silent about it, Mejia said.

Mejia announced that a new resettlement of Salvadorans will be carried out in the next few days, adding that they are well supplied with food and medicine. He noted, however, that all those who are undocumented will be sanctioned by our authorites and that nothing is known thus far about the escape of some of the displaced persons to various places in the country.

In concluding, in his capacity as president of the ministerial commission, he said he knew nothing about instances of violation of our sovereignty by the Salvadoran Army and also made it clear that those guardsmen have at no time harmed the refugees.

NICARAGUA

PEACE COMMITTEE VISITS USSR, ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PA041640 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan Peace Committee headed by its president, Commander Doris Tijerino, was in the USSR at the invitation of its counterpart. During the meetings of the committees of both countries, they showed concern over the constant efforts at destabilization of Central America and the Caribbean by imperialist reaction.

The Soviet fighters for peace, states an approved joint communique, resolutely support the efforts of all the Nicaraguan people for the peaceful restoration of their country and for the defense of their national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGNS RAISE 100 MILLION CORDOBAS

PA030201 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] More than 100 million cordobas donated to the Augusto C. Sandino Foundation have been collected thanks to two big campaigns of solidarity with Nicaragua. Companera Norma Cuadra, the foundation's secretary general, said this while presenting a detailed financial report.

One of the campaigns which has elicited such a beautiful response is the Bread for Nicaragua campaign, which up to June had collected 2.5 million cordobas donated by institutions and individuals who view our revolution favorably. The first to respond to this campaign, which was aimed at obtaining wheat, were the USSR, the GDR, Bulgaria, the EEC, Sweden, Canada and the United Nations, which did not hesitate to respond to this emergency. Companera Cuadra added, however, that although there is enough wheat for the rest of the year and the emergency has been resolved, we have continued the Bread for Nicaragua campaign because we are sure that the United States will not desist in its attacks and will continue to use our people's hunger as its major weapon.

The other activity that helped our country was the first meeting of solidarity held in February. Thanks to these two events, we now have financing for 200 projects that will contribute to the reconstruction of the new Nicaragua, Companera Cuadra said in conclusion.

LA PRESNA 20 JULY INTERVIEW WITH AMBASSADOR CRUZ

PA312246 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Jul 81 p 16

[Interview with Dr Arturo Cruz, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, by Roberto Cardenal at the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington on 20 July 1981]

[Text] Question: Doctor Cruz, in Nicaragua there are what we could call two trends within the government. On the one hand, there is a desire for a dialogue and national unity. On the other, there are strong attacks against the private sector, freedom of the press and certain religious expressions. Do you think this is due to a division within the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]?

Answer: I was never aware of any divisions when I was an official in Nicaragua. On the contrary, I was aware of coordinated action and a unity of criteria in everything that was done.

Question: As I understand it, the Nicaraguan Government is financing its expenses through loans that, in 2 years, will increase the 1.6 billion [no currency specified] foreign debt that Somoza left by 2 billion. This will make us one of the most indebted countries in the world, and the friendly governments and banks will not want to loan us any money because it will be too risky.

Answer: One-third of the foreign debt that Somoza left was contracted with international institutions and we are currently paying off the principle and interest; therefore, even if we received new loans from these institutions for greater amounts that those we are paying, we cannot say that in 2 years Nicaragua will owe the 1.6 billion that the country owed when the FSLN reached power.

Regarding foreign private banks, the debt is being renegotiated, and this will result in easier payments. We cannot then speak of 1.6 billion because part of this debt has been renegotiated and another part has been paid.

The largest part of the new obligations comes from international organizations and friendly countries and they are being contracted under easy terms. The IDB has loaned funds for special operations with very low interest rates and long terms of repayment.

In spite of this, the debt is high when compared to the gross national product and the exports. We must bear in mind the petroleum aid that Mexico and Venezuela are giving to ease the burden. However, this situation can be solved by promoting investments and exports.

Question: Do you think Nicaragua is promoting foreign investments in the country?

Answer: Yes, it is. There is a project that is being completed with the advice of American experts. This project includes every kind of financial incentive to promote foreign investments. Up to now, the foreign investments have been on a state-to-state basis, such as that from Mexico for the exploitation of forest resources. Perhaps Libyan capital could also help to create investments. However, we must not only encourage state investments but private investments, externally as well as internally.

Question: Do you think that the Nicaraguan Government is promoting local private investments? What should the government do to achieve this?

Answer: In order to promote local private investment, the government must get involved in a very thorough dialogue with the private sector and establish the rules of the game in a permanent manner. Regarding this, the statement by the coordinator of the junta saying that the private sector has a role to play has helped. The definition of agrarian reform and the announcement that the invasion of lands and takeovers of factories will not be permitted have also helped in this.

The state must speed up the training of technicians who will take care of all those lands that will be turned over to the state so that it can guarantee an excellent production. The same can be said about the enterprises.

Question: What is your opinion of the closing of LA PRENSA?

Answer: A measure of that kind is not viewed well and to avoid this there must be a constant dialogue between the editorial staff of LA PRENSA and the country's authorities in order to avoid negative and counterproductive situations.

Question: Did you read the Washington POST editorial on LA PRENSA? Could you comment on this editorial? (A translation of this editorial is being published on the front page of this issue).

Answer: The Washington POST notes that LA PRENSA is a national institution so it assigns a very serious historical responsibility to the editors of that paper. For this reason, a permanent contact between these editors and the revolution is indispensable.

The leaders of the revolution are interested in maintaining the freedom of the press, but at the same time they must be sure that (without trying to say that freedom of the press must be suspended) it operates under an orderly control so that it will not go against the country's interests.

Incidents such as the closing of LA PRENSA may give a bad image to Nicaragua and I believe that the leaders of the revolution and LA PRENSA are moved by the same interests of love for the country.

Question: Dr Cruz, there was a picture of you with Reagan in one of the official papers of Nicaragua. In this picture, the U.S. President looks a little bit serious. Another picture was published in the paper in which Reagan was broadly smiling to the new Salvadoran ambassador who presented his credentials on the same day you presented yours. The caption under the picture said that Reagan had received you with a serious face. Do you think that you received a cold reception in the United States?

To this question, Doctor Cruz smiles with the maliciousness characteristic of Nicaraguans and answered: Reagan's reception was polite and pleasant. We could say that there is tension in the relations between the two countries, but at the personal level there is much friendliness and courtesy.

Cruz on Relations With U.S.

PA010412 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] The U.S. Government has not chosen the best way to deal with our sovereignty claims over the Roncador, Quita Sueno and Serrana Cays, Nicaraguan Ambassador to the United States Arturo Cruz said this afternoon during a news conference at the Foreign Ministry. The Nicaraguan diplomat said he is being pressured by the United States with regard to several loans.

Regarding the appointment of the new U.S. representative to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), he said that this is not very important because the executive posts are elected by the Latin American member countries. He also explained that our country will maintain its sovereignty rights over the Atlantic Ocean cays. Here are the statements of Arturo Cruz, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States:

[Begin recording] [Cruz] The truth is that our attitude is that the United States has not chosen the best way to relinquish these claims in the context of a treaty. It should relinquish its right as a unilateral gesture. It has been suggested that an exchange of notes would bea way to neutralize the negative effects of the Colombian treaty on our national interests. I have already informed the national press [words indistinct] that we have analyzed it from the legal point of view and say that the exchange of notes is not acceptable to us.

[Question] There is a news item on human rights; apparently Nicaragua is being pressured for elections. Do you have any knowledge of this?

[Answer] You know that the report you mention is that of the OAS Human Rights Commission. This report was published yesterday. First, it seems to me that this report favors the revolution and has ascertained that we have a profound respect for human rights. For example, it ascertained that torture has been completely eradicated from Nicaragua. Naturally, as in every report, there are matters that are not completely positive, but what I have seen of the report I find very favorable to Nicaragua. I repeat that the revolution is favored. I would suggest you discuss this matter with the foreign minister or with the ambassador to the OAS, Companero Casimiro, who is in Nicaragua or with Leon Herdocia, who is arriving from Europe tonight.

[Question] Cruz, although the United States, we could say, has already denied three requests, we would like to know what you are doing at international organizations and with respect to the U.S. Government itself to obtain the loans Nicaragua needs so much.

[Answer] The truth is that the United States has taken a very hard attitude toward us. Not only has it has suspended the disbursement of $15 million pending from a package of $75 million, but it has also suspended other loans which were already approved, including some in social areas.

This means that it suspended both economic aid for the development of an economic infrastructure and social aid. For example, this has involved loans for education and health. PL-480 for the purchase of food was suspended. This is part of the pressures on us at this moment. As you know, economic cooperation is an instrument for political pressure.

Frankly, in the case of the United States, according to instructions I have from the revolutionary government--although it is true that we are interested in this economic aid from the United States--we are more interested in restoring relations with them based on reciprocity; that is, as equals even though they are big and we are little. Once this has been established, financial cooperation would of course return to normal. Therefore, I want to repeat that we are putting more emphasis on political relations based on reciprocity. That is to say, we have excellent relations with them at international organizations, in the World Bank and the IMF. Last week I signed two loan agreements in Washington, one with the IDB for some $9 million in financial and technical cooperation for forestry development, and another one with the World Bank for $30 million for industrial development.

At this moment there is a World Bank mission in Managua and the persons in the mission are very cordial, as I said, and an IMF mission will be here in August. I want to explain that this mission does not come to study any financing for Nicaragua because we are not requesting financing that would place conditions on the government which it has not sought since this is simply a consultative mission.

[Question] As ambassador to the United States, we know very well that the policy of the revolutionary government is to improve its relations with all the governments of the world, including the United States. Do you believe that this open Nicaraguan policy will make the United States gradually lessen this hostility it has against the Sandinist peoples revolution?

[Answer] Following the instruction I have received, I give great importance to the establishment of cordial relations with the United States and we are working on this, but frankly, I would say that at this time the ball is in the U.S. court and it is up to them to assume the initiative to seek an understanding. I know that there are good possibilities and let us hope it comes true. But I repeat; it is up to them.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] The IDB president is appointed for a specific period by member countries. This bank has members from Latin America, the United States, Canada, Japan and several European countries. But since it is a bank for Latin America, even though there are members from all parts of the world, it is up to the Latin America countries to elect the president. Therefore, it is up to them to choose a candidate and to elect the president. Also, President Ortiz Mena has just begun his third term and this period can be concluded only by the will of the president himself or by a decision of the [words indistinct] of all the assembly of governors, especially from the Latin American countries. [words indistinct] what has happened is that the Republican administration changed the U.S. director in the IDB. The former one was Walt Donlevy and he has been replaced by a U.S. citizen by the name of Casanova. Also, there has been another change at executive vice president level, who is also a U.S. citizen. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON CITIZEN JAILED IN EL SALVADOR

PA021358 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has revealed the arrest of Manuel Modesto Montenegro Jarquin in La Libertad, 31 KM west of San Salvador. The Nicaraguan, who was detained by the security forces of the military junta, is an employee of the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation and has been living in El Salvador for several years. It was learned in San Salvador that he was charged with being involved in subversive activites.

Meanwhile, it was learned officially in Managua that the Nicaraguan charge d'affaires in El Salvador is engaged in pertinent efforts with the Salvadoran authorities to safeguard his life and get him released, if he is alive.

ARCE: IMPERIALISTS PROMOTING 'BRAIN DRAIN'

PA030310 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] At the opening of the headquarters of the Heroes and Martyrs Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations--CONAPRO Heroes and Martyrs--yesterday, Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce said: We will appeal to the professionals' love for the fatherland, their nationalism and revolutionary conscience in order to eliminate poverty and underdevelopment in Nicaragua. The reactionaries and imperialists have started maneuvers to promote a brain drain in the country by offering them higher salaries.

Arce stressed the work that the professionals have to do to consolidate the efforts of the revolution. He said: New generations of professionals will be the result of your work, and they, like us, will not be under the influence of the interests that oppose the process of our people's struggle.

Arce said that the country's economic crisis is such that we should acknowledge defeat if a brain drain becomes widespread in the country because of higher salaries. He admitted that the lack of cadres in the country is such that he has been jokingly told that the university could be closed because there are no professors.

A more specific example of this, Arce said, is that we are about to begin building a large sugar mill but we have not found the technicians and engineers to work on this type of structure. It seems that in the past efforts were only aimed at building houses, roads and the buildings that crumbled in the earthquake.

Arce spoke to some 100 professionals of CONAPRO Heroes and Martyrs and told them: What is left for us to do is to appeal to your patriotic spirit, your love for the fatherland and your revolutionary conscience and not only at a philosophical level but with a patriotic feeling. We will all defeat poverty and underdevelopment, the commander stressed, and CONAPRO Heroes and Martyrs should not work as a political party but as a guild.

The CONAPRO Heroes and Martyrs headquarters is located 1 and 1/2 blocks from the old Retiro Hospital.

ARMY CAPTURES THREE HONDURAN CATTLE RUSTLERS

PA312010 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] The Sandinist army and police have captured three Hondurans and a Nicaraguan in Chinandega. The men were members of a cattle rustling gang which has stolen 277 head of cattle worth more than 1 million cordobas. In a joint operation in which Interior Ministry officials and army units took part, four members of the cattle rustling gang were captured. They are linked to former Somoza guardsmen in Honduras. The army confiscated three M-1 and one M-16 rifles, a .30-30 rifle, and two .22 caliber rifles.

Interior Ministry officials said the men are part of a gang of 10 headed by (Cristobal Morales), who escaped.

The following men were captured in the operation: Avelino Rivas Centeno, Mercedes Garcia Huego, Eugenio Martinez Moreno, and Filemon Lopez [all names phonetic]. The first three are Honduran and the last is Nicaraguan.

The cattle rustlers who were taking Nicaraguan cattle to Honduras through border points in the department of Chinandega were trying to cross the border with 12 head of cattle. The band had been taking out cattle through the border posts at Villanueva, (El Cuadro), San Pedro, Santo Tomas and other places for over a year.

According to Interior Ministry reports, in January of this year, the men took 61 head of cattle valued at 248,000 cordobas out of the country. In March they took 144 head valued at 740,000 cordobas, and in April they took 42 head valued at 254,000 cordobas. According to investigations, the band is linked to armed groups of Somozist guardsmen who are training in Honduran territory to invade Nicaragua.

UK HOUSE OF LORDS MEMBER TO VISIT NICARAGUA

PA310408 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Lord (Sidney), an independent member of the House of Lords, the second house of the British Parliament, will arrive tomorrow in Managua, a Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry spokesman reported. Lord (Sidney) will be in Nicaragua until 7 August. During his visit here he will meet with members of the Supreme Court of Justice, the State Council, the International Reconstruction Fund and the Foreign Ministry.

It is well known that Lord (Sidney) for the past 2 years has defended the Nicaraguan revolutionary process in Parliament and outside of it, and he frequently speaks on behalf of Nicaragua at the House of Lords. Currently, he maintains correspondence with Lord Carrington, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, on the training camps of former Somozist guardsmen in Honduras and Miami, and also on the amount of financial aid that Great Britain is giving Nicaragua.

SUPERIOR SEES 'SLANDER CAMPAIGN' AGAINST JESUITS

PA021351 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Father Cesar Jerez, Jesuit superior in Central America, charged in Panama City that the international press is carrying out a slander campaign against the Jesuits of the area.

He made this statement during the festivity of Saint Ignatius of Loyola, founder of the order, and in the presence of Ignacio Eyacuria, a Spanish Basque who is rector of the Central American University of El Salvador. Father Eyacuria is also a Jesuit and was also visiting Panama.

As a recent example of this campaign, Jerez noted the reports on the murder of two alleged guerrilla commanders who were said to be Spanish Jesuits. He added that this campaign also included a report on the arrest of four Jesuit students at the Tegucigalpa airport. The students were accused of carrying weapons.

When it was pointed out to Jerez that these reports came from police authorities in Guatemala and Honduras, he denied that there were any Jesuits among the dead guerrillas and that the students had any weapons.

Jerez did not want to comment on who he feels are involved in this campaign against his order, although several times he mentioned the Voice of America, the official U.S. Government station.